THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 124. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PARIS AND PRESIDENT THIERS.

Lively Scenes in the Senate.

Who are the Babbling Members?

Falling of a Cleveland Bridge.

Daring Robbery in Lancaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

PRESIDENT THIERS.

His Paris Residence.

Paris Correspondence (May 9) of the London News.

The interior of M. Thiers' house is beautifully arranged, and full to overflowing of costly works of art, bronzes, pictures, enamels, medallions, porcelain, rarely-bound books, engravings cabinets, and curious furniture. The study of M. Thiers is surrounded breast-high with book-shelves loaded with brilliantly-bound volumes. Above the shelves on the walls are a series of well-executed copies in water color of the great master-pieces of Italian art, most of them Raphaels; and all about the room, on sheives, in recesses, on tables, there are scattered bronzes that remind one of the glories of Italian sculpture—here of Michael Angelo, and there of Verrochio. The position of the writing table seems to indicate some peculiarity of eyesight. The table is placed between two windows, the writer sits with his back to the pier which separates the two lights, and the light on either side slants over both shoulders, forming an angle of shadows on the page before him. When the writer lifts his eye from the desk to the wall opposite, he will see a fair copy of the Last Judgment; and there is nothing in the room upon which he can fix his eye which will not suggest to him mighty works of art, leading his thoughts to all that is most perfect in form and color. When, after entering this interesting room, the curiosity is a little satisfied with the treasures of art which fill it, what strikes one most is the order of the presiding genius. M. Thiers is all for order—everything in its place, and if it is not in its place, there is a paper to say why. The room is at the top of the house, and it will be the first to suffer at the hands of the destroyer.

THE SEIZURE OF THIERS' PROPERTY.

Paris, May 9, Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The removal of M. Thiers' furniture began this morning. Three vans arrived at his house at 9½ o'clock, and brought the furniture to the Garde Meuble, Quai d'Orsay. I visited the house of the Chief of the Executive Power. In the Cabinet of M. Thiers was a small iron bedstead—he is said to have a mania for camp life. Over his desk was a portrait of himself and of his lady and child. In the small dressing room there still remained many articles of a lady's toilet. The floor was covered with ladies' boots, band-boxes, etc. On the table of one of the drawing-rooms was a copy of "Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage." The principal *salon* opens through three glass doors on a pleasant but not large garden. The Commissaire de Police, in charge of the employes of the Garde Meuble, who were removing the furniture, took every precaution that not the smallest article was abstracted by the crowd outside. The house will be demolished almost immediately. The people in the crowd, in bitter jest, said that Thiers' shells would never reach his own house.

THE SENATOR WHO BABBLES.

An Acrimonious Wrangle in the Senate—General Disclosures of the Secrets of Executive Sessions.

A Washington despatch to the New York *World* says:—

The Senate has virtually decided that it will send its two imprisoned recusant witnesses, together with two other recalcitrants in the persons of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here and its operator at the Senate, to the Grand Jury of this District, to be indicted for a misdemeanor by refusing to answer questions propounded to them by the special Senate committee appointed to ascertain who purloined a copy of the treaty of Washington. A pending resolution to discharge the first two from custody will be passed to-morrow by the Senate, and will have that effect as well as to drop further Senatorial investigation.

The report of this committee submitted to-day makes no recommendations, but simply submits the evidence and the fact of the contempt of two additional witnesses. There was a warm, irritable, and needless discussion in the open session of the Senate this afternoon as to the individual responsibility for the recent investigation, which ended in several Senators openly stating in their defense the proceedings of the executive session on the resolution authorizing it. Mr. Wilson inaugurated this by a slip of the tongue by charging Mr. Conkling with having prepared the resolution in secret session, and Mr. Carpenter with having offered it.

As Mr. Conkling had just denied in a painstaking personal explanation that he had instituted this investigation, or in effect had anything to do with it, this *lapsus linguæ* of Mr. Wilson fell on the Senate with the greatest possible merriment and astonishment. Mr. Conkling colored up crimson and addressed the Senator from Massachusetts very much after the manner in which Mr. Nye—not he of Nevada—went for the gentleman from China. It did turn out, however, just as Mr. Wilson stated, that Mr. Conkling, at the suggestions of other Senators, had drawn the resolution and that Mr. Carpenter had offered it. Mr. Wilson, after being severely lashed, got penitential and did not want to harm anybody. Finally one Senator after another got up and said no one Senator but all the Senators were responsible, and thus the two hours' debate ended in a general love-feast. Preceding all this, Mr. Chandler made a speech in earnest denunciation of the Senatorial reporter of the executive sessions of the Senate who had done such excellent and faithful service for the press for ten yeass. He was not a Democratic Senator, he said, for he was equally accurate in reporting the Republican caucuses, for Democrats were not admitted; but he wanted his reports stopped and the guilty Senator expelled. A pleasant ripple of merriment ran around the outer rows of Senatorial seats at this charge, and many a sly glance was given toward the seat of one or two Senators who had been more than ten years in the body.

—Father Cleveland, now almost 99 years of age, and for the last 40 years a missionary among the poor of Boston, preached last Sunday at Deer Island, to an audience of about 1000 persons, gathered from the Almshouses, Houses of Industry and Reformation. He spoke without notes, for 35 minutes, on the history of Ruth. He is in good health and excellent voice, evidently enjoying every moment of this life, with bright hopes in regard to the world to come.

—It is now reported that Mr. J. A. Froude, the English historian, will not visit this country on a lecturing tour next season.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Flag-ship Colorado Ashore in the Woosung River—The Corea Expedition—The United States Steamer Benecia in a Cyclone.

A letter from a gentleman on board the United States steamer Colorado, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, dated Woosung, China, April 12, says that, when proceeding up the river, she grounded on a mud-bank at high water, and, being unable to get her afloat, she was obliged to remain until the next tide.

The water fell fourteen feet, leaving the ship high and dry, but she lay easy, and so little did she feel the effects of her position that the state-room doors open and shut as easy as if she was afloat. The ship came off in due time, and proceeded to her anchorage uninjured. At the date of the writing she was preparing to lead the expedition to Corea.

The Corea squadron will consist of the flag-ship Colorado, steam corvettes Benecia and Alaska, gunboat Monocacy and tender Palos. The ships take with them a crew of shipwrecked Coreans picked up by an American vessel, who will be landed as soon as the fleet arrives, and who will naturally inform their countrymen of the kind treatment received at the hands of the people who come to treat with them. Should Admiral Rodgers fail in bringing the Coreans to terms, he will use force, and is provided with all the appliances for vigorous punishment for their past misdeeds. Should the expedition accomplish its ends by peaceful negotiations, will return to Hong-Kong about the middle of May.

Another letter from the United States steamer Benecia states that they have had seventeen cases of small-pox on board, but at the date of writing all hands were well. Two of the sick were left in the hospital at Yokohama. On the passage from Yokohama to Hakodadi, and while in the Kurisino, or Japanese Gulf Stream, the Benecia encountered a cyclone, in which she was nearly lost.

The first cutter was washed from the davits, the dingey stove, the ward-room and cabin flooded with water, and the ship wet from stem to stern below. Following this she encountered a severe gale of wind up to 40 degrees north latitude, and for five days was trying to get to windward under canvas, but making leeway all the time steam was raised, and getting under the lee of the land, she arrived into Hokadadi. All hands well on both ships.

A FALLING BRIDGE.

Startling Accident at Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday says:—One of the most startling and unexpected accidents which could have occurred took place yesterday afternoon, resulting in the falling of the new Seneca street bridge which spans the canal. The cause of the accident is as follows: At about four o'clock the man in charge of the bridge, as well as others in the vicinity, observed a span of mules, drawing a wagon heavily ladened with barrel staves, approaching upon a run. They plunged upon the bridge, the driver being unable to control or check their speed. They took the right hand track, and might undoubtedly have crossed without causing the accident, had the wagon not struck one of the iron supports of the bridge with fearful force, tearing it from its fastenings and doubling it almost to a semi-circle. At this time three teams were upon the bridge, one within a few feet of the landing, while two horses, drawing a canal boat, were directly underneath.

As soon as the shock was experienced the bridge commenced to sway and settle, and almost instantly fell, precipitating those who were upon it into the canal among the timbers and heavy iron portions of the structure, and crushing to instant death the two horses attached to the boat. Fortunately, no one of the drivers was killed, although the one who had charge of the mules was severely injured, to what extent is not yet known, as he was immediately taken in charge by a surgeon, whose opinion is not fully given.

It is indeed wonderful that any could have escaped with their lives, as above the floor of the bridge, as it lies in ruins, is a network of heavy iron castings and frames, from whose fall little less than a miracle could have shielded them. This bridge is what is known as a truss bridge, and was erected last fall by McNairy, Clafien & Co., and has always been considered perfectly secure, and would undoubtedly have stood the most severe tests for many years had not its structure been interfered with by the breaking of the portions described by the momentum of the wagon. As is usual with bridges of this class, the public has been warned against driving faster than a walk while crossing it.

DARING BURGLARY.

Bold Robbery of a Jewelry Store in Lancaster, Pa.

The jewelry store of Mr. H. L. Zahm, in Lancester, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night and robbed. The *Intelligencer* of last night says:—The thieves took with them eighteen gold watches, most of them finished in hunting cases, about fifty silver watches, two hundred gold rings, and seventy or eighty gold chains. The thieves effected an entrance by opening a grate in the pavement in front of the store, which communicates with an inner hinged grate, opening into the cellar under the front window.

The stolen goods were taken from a showcase on the counter, and from the bulk window. The thieves were either alarmed before they had made a thorough search of the premises, or concluded that they had made a sufficient haul for one night, as they left untouched a great deal of valuable gold and silver in the window and showcase they had robbed, while the adjoining showcase, containing a great deal of solid silver ware, was not even opened. Neither was the money-till, nor the other cases and drawers containing many valuable wares. There were about fifty customer watches in the store, all of which are safe, together with all other customer jobbing work. The thieves escaped with their plunder in the same way they entered the premises, being unobserved by either the public or private police.

THE PRIZE RING.

Edwards and Collins Have a Set-to—Both Men Arrested.

"Tim" Collins and "Billy" Edwards fought eighty-five rounds yesterday afternoon, on Closs' Farm, near East New York. Darkness put an end to the conflict, which was ordered to be renewed this morning. Meantime the men returned to this city, and Collins was arrested last night by Detectives Dunn and Kelso, at "Billy" Clark's, in Houston street. They took him to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. This morning he will be arraigned.

About midnight Detectives Dunn, Kelso, and Quinn found Billy Edwards at the new place of William Varley, otherwise known as Reddy the Blacksmith, in Hudson street, near Dominick street, and arrested him. Taking a carriage, they removed their prisoner to Police Headquarters, where they locked him up in a cell adjoining that of Collins. The arrest of the two principals in the fight created great excitement among the admirers of the fistic sport, who flocked to Police Headquarters in great numbers and had to be kept back by the officers on duty. Both the men are badly punished, but when they met in the corridor of the cells at Police Headquarters, at an early hour this morning, they laughed and shook each other by the hand, although the operation gave Edwards some little pain. They will both be taken to court to-day. —*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

—The Republicans of Marshall county, Iowa, have nominated Miss Abbie Clifford for School Superintendent, believing she will fill the office better than any man.

SECOND EDITION

The Horrors of Paris.

The Rue Royale Blown Up.

Terrible Fires Still Raging.

Commune Leaders Shot

Extradition of the Villains.

Central and South America.

The Colombia Insurrection.

A Treaty of Peace Signed.

The "Montijo" Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destruction of the Rue Royale.

LONDON, May 26.—Paris despatches announce that the Rue Royale was destroyed by mines.

The Insurgents

have been driven into the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where they are surrounded and must be captured.

Hostages Shot.

The *Daily News'* special mentions the rumor that the hostages in Mazas prison had been shot. *La Liberte* says the foreign powers have promised the

Extradition of Members of the Commune

in the event of their escape from France. Courbet, a prominent Communist, has been shot by the Versaillists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 26—Morning.—The cannonading against the insurgents' position at Belleville is vigorously progressing.

Terrible Fires are Still Raging

in Paris. The Northern Railway is repaired, but entrance to the city is still refused.

The German Position

has been at Aubervillers and elsewhere strengthened to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The Germans permit only women and children inhabiting the burning quarters of Paris to leave the city.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—The insurrection is subdued in the Quartier Mouffiard of Paris, where six thousand prisoners were captured. The insurgents are still confined to Belleville and Les-Buttes-Chaumont, whence

Petroleum Shells

are fired all over Paris. The

Following Leading Insurgents have been Shot:

Valles, Amoreux, Brunel, Pigault, Dombrowski, and Bousquet. The reported arrest of Pyat, Delescluze, and Cluseret is yet unconfirmed. It is rumored that all the hostages held by the insurgents are safe, but nothing positive is yet known.

List of Buildings Destroyed in Paris.

The following public buildings have been destroyed:—Palace of the Tuileries, Ministry of Finance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palace of the Legion of Honor, barracks on the Qual d'Orsay, Hotel de Ville, and Mont de Piete (Government pawnbroking establishment.)

The Following were Saved:

Ministries of Marine, Interior, and Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, Pantheon, Ecole Militaire, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Bank of France, Credit Foncier, and churches generally.

Marshal MacMahon has sent the insurgents

A Last Summons to Surrender,

in which he says all hereafter captured with arms in their hands will be shot.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—10·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 7⅛@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales of the day estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 99,000 bales; export, 20,000; speculation, 17,000. Stock, 913,000 bales; American, 560,000. Receipts of the week, 54,000; American, 45,000. Actual export, 15,000 bales.

LONDON, May 26—11·30 A. M.—The total amount of bullion in the Bank of England is £24,500,000, an unprecedented amount in the annals of the Bank. Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 25—Evening.—U. S. Bonds closed at 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Articles of Peace Signed.

PANAMA, May 21.—The Montijo, with 350 rebels, anchored off Panama on the night of the 13th, and on the morning of the 16th landed the force three miles south of the city.

Through the intervention of consuls, Correosa and Herrera had an interview, and on the 18th articles of peace were signed.

Correoso concedes the revolutionists the privilege of making minor Government appointments, the State to pay the expenses of the revolution.

In the

Case of the Montijo,

the revolutionists to disarm and disband. Both parties are dissatisfied, and

More Trouble is Anticipated.

The rebels claim to be entitled to belligerent rights, and quote an article of the Colombian constitution justifying the seizure of the Montijo. The American consul not only denies these rights, but calls the act of seizure piratical, and has referred the question to Washington.

The Survey of the Isthmus of Darien

for a canal route from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be continued to June 1.

Salvador Dates

are to the 8th. Peace prevailes. Gonzales will remain President until the expiration of his term in March next. The Presidential election will be held in October.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 26—9·15 A. M.—Wheat dull and nominal; No 1, $1·27; No. 2, $1·24¼. Received, 26,000 bushels; shipments, 78,000 bushels. Freights, by sail, 5½; steam, 10½.

FROM JAMAICA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

JAMAICA, May 17.

Heavy Rains

prevail at the Isthmus. The cable steamer Suffolk has returned for repairs.

The Cable

has not been recovered.

A bill is before the Legislature giving aliens the same

Property Rights

as possessed by British subjects, excepting the ownership of British ships.

Grand Juries are Abolished,

and the Attorney-General in future is to make presentments.

A bill was presented enabling the Governor to sanction the exportation of gunpowder and other articles now prohibited by proclamation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Colfax's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Vice-President passed a quiet night, without restlessness, and sat up half an hour this morning. He is still very weak.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, May 26.—General Louis Burger died suddenly in Brooklyn yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 26.—The bill restoring spring elections was called up and passed finally.

The bill repeals the 15th section of the election law of April 17, 1869, and provides that elections in 1872, and annually thereafter for city, township, borough, and ward officers shall be held in the spring, provided that the act shall not apply to any locality on which special laws have been passed, and that the elections in Clearfield shall be held in December.

On motion of Mr. Chalfant, the use of the Senate chamber was granted to the State Convention of School Superintendents on June 21st and 22d.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the use of the Senate chamber was granted to the survivors of the 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers on the first Tuesday of September.

Bill exempting the parsonage of Ebenezer M. E. Church from taxation passed.

Mr. Beaver called up and passed bill incorporating the Beidler Keystone Wood Paving Company.

Bill incorporating the Washington Association of Frankford passed.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution, which was defeated, providing for the appointment of the Senate committee of three to report at the next session a system of text books to be used in the public schools.

Bill relating to the appointment of a canvasser by the Military Board in Philadelphia was passed.

Mr. Hensey called up and passed the bill incorporating the Atlantic Bank of Philadelphia.

Bill establishing a House of Correction passed. The clause taxing tavern keepers fifty dollars is stricken out and one inserted authorizing the City Treasurer to set apart one-half of the tavern licenses for the benefit of the House of Correction.

Bill incorporating the Chesnut Street Bank, Philadelphia, passed.

Also, allowing the Frankford and Southwark Railroad Company to extend their road on Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

Also bill incorporating the Haverford Land and Improvement Company.

Also bill incorporating the Soldiers' and Sailors' Mining Company.

Also bill allowing the Empire Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia to use certain streets for the present.

Also, bill vacating Sergeant street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia.

Also, bill for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Maguire.

Also, bill repealing so much of the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Philadelphia as gives one-half of the penalty to the informer.

Also, bill vacating Meetier street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Nagle called up the bill providing that any person in Philadelphia who pays two dollars to any military organization shall be exempt from the payment of military tax or commutation for the year in which the payment was made.

Mr. Evans moved to amend, so that persons having conscientious scruples shall not be required to bear arms or pay military taxes. Lost.

The bill then passed. Adjourned until 3 P. M.

House.

The House met at 10 A. M. Mr. Marshall asked leave to introduce a supplement to the Penal laws of 1860.

Messrs. Josephs and McGowan objected and the House refused to suspend the orders to receive the bill.

During the discussion on a motion to extend the hour of adjournment, Mr. Strang, chairman of the Appropriation Conference Committee, announced that that committee was at a dead lock.

The Senate asked the consent of the House to suspend the joint rule No. 9, so as to bring Mr. Nagle's Public Buildings bill from the Senate. This rule prohibits bills of either house from being transmitted to the other within three days of final adjournment.

Messrs. Johnson and Strang favored the granting of the permission.

Mr. Cloud opposed it. He did not understand how the commissioners could make any compromise. He objected, and one objection would prevent any consideration.

Mr. Chalfant asked if this bill favored the erection of the public buildings in Independence Square?

Mr. Cloud answered "Yes."

Mr. Chalfant then said he was unalterably opposed to it.

Mr. Strang said he was also opposed to the new buildings over Independence Square, but this bill threw out the intersection scheme.

Mr. Josephs favored the bill as agreed upon and passed by the Senate. It was satisfactory to all parties. He moved the suspension of the ninth rule, so as to allow this bill to come before the House. It would satisfy thirty thousand people who voted in the minority; also, the fifty-two thousand who voted in the majority. If they adjourned without passing it the commission would erect the buildings on the intersection at the cost of millions of dollars.

Mr. Cloud insisted on his objection.

Mr. Chalfant said this bill gave unlimited power.

Mr. Elliott denied this.

It allowed only three hundred thousand dollars to be expended.

Mr. Hagar opposed the bill on the ground that courts and municipal offices would be one mile apart.

The joint rule was not suspended—yeas 86, nays 36, it requiring two-thirds. The Philadelphia members voted as follows in favor of allowing the bill to come from the Senate:—

Ayes—Albright, Messrs. Duffy, Elliott, Griffiths, Johnston, Josephs, Lamon, McGowan, Marshall, Miller, Mooney, Quigley, and Smith.

Nayes—Messrs. Cloud, Dumbell, Hager, Reyburn, and Thompson.

Mr. Boileau moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. Cloud moved the indefinite postponement of the motion to reconsider. Lost.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 66; nays, 26.

The question then recurred again on suspension of rule, so as to allow the bill to come from the Senate, which was not agreed to—yeas, 59; nays, 33, there not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

The vote was as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Boileau, Buck, Conrad, Darrah, Elliott, Ellis, Engle, English, Fetter, Fulton, Griffiths, Harvey, Hereter, Hewitt, Johnston, Josephs, Keens, Keller, Lamon, Leidig, Leonard, Lotterman, Lewis, McAleer, McGowan, McKeen, McMullen, Mann, Marshall, Miller, of Philadelphia; Millikea, Montgomery, Mooney, Morris, Noyes, Pursell, Quigley, Rohrer, Rose, Ross, Schwartz, Skinner, Sloan, Smith, of Philadelphia; Starr, Steele, Storm, Strang, Taylor, Walters, White, Williams, Wilson, of Crawford; Wishart, Woolever, Young, Zerbe, Webb, Speaker.

Nays—Messrs. Cloud, Corsy, Cummings, Duffy, Dumbell, Fleeger, Gray, Hagar, Hoopes, Humphreys, Keech, Kerr McConnell, MacJunkin, Magee, Meek, Mickey, Parsons, Prizer, Putney, Reinoehl, Reyburn, Sumner, Smith, Dauphin; Thompson, Walker, Wells, Wheeler, Whitsen, Wiley, Williams, Luzerne.

Senate amendment to the Philadelphia Coal Weighing bill, giving the Governor and Common Council the power of making the appointments, was concurred in.

Senate amendment to bill incorporating the Chesnut Hill Park Association was concurred in.

The amendment provides that the company may lay out a three feet track from their property over and along Spring field, Germantown, and Willow Grove avenue to county line and the Wissahickon, and along Mount Pleasant avenue to county line.

The Senate amendment to the bill relative to Supervisors in the Twenty second ward, authorizing the District Court to appoint two, was concurred in.

The Senate bill authorizing the Governor to procure regimental standards for the National Guards of Pennsylvania passed.

Mr. Dumbell moved to reconsider the vote yesterday indefinitely postponing the Senate bill advertising proceedings and ordinances of Philadelphia Councils and heads of departments.

Mr. Dumbell then moved to amend by requiring publication in four morning papers, one afternoon, and one Sunday paper. Agreed to.

Mr Quigley then opposed the whole bill as amended, alledging that the expense to Philadelphia would be thousands and thousands of dollars, when newspapers were now entirely willing to report the proceedings without pay, and moved indefinite postponement.

Mr. Dumbell said this bill did not increase the expense; it only increased the number of papers and decreased the number of times of publications.

Mr. Josephs suggested the publication in four Sunday newspapers instead of but one.

Mr. Quigley's motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Earthquake Shocks.

VALPARAISO, May 3.—A severe hurricane passed over the southern provinces on the 17th and 18th of April, doing heavy damage on sea and land. The foot and mouth

Cattle Disease

has spread over the entire country, retarding farming operations. Four hundred thousand tons Mejillones guano was sold by the Government on the first at fifteen dollars.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Matamoras Rebellion.

MATAMORAS, May 17.—Rocha arrived before Tampico to-day, and in the battle yesterday the rebel artillery reached the Federal position. The rebellion will be suppressed soon. Yesterday, guerillas collected duties on the Toluca road.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing that committee to inquire into the cost of pneumatic tubes between the Capitol and Public Printing office, for the transmission of packages; and also as to a telegraph line, to report at the next session.

The Chair stated the unfinished business to be the resolution of Mr. Wilson to discharge Messrs. White and Ramsdell immediately on the adjournment of the present session, with the pending amendment of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky.

Mr. Carpenter said he had nothing to do with starting the investigation, and denied the often-repeated newspaper statement that he had been made the catspaw of Mr. Conkling. He had received anonymous letters threatening that the entire machinery of the American press would be directed against him personally if he should proceed with the investigation. He, too, had incurred such displeasure for moving a resolution to commit the witnesses. He had never seen any other course taken in cases where witnesses refused to answer.

As to the correspondents being in prison, they were furnished with two of the best room in the Capitol, where they fared sumptuously. Instead of this they should have been committed to jail as any justice of the peace would have done, for the witnesses were undoubtedly in contempt. If this had been the case the Senate would have had the required answers before now. He believed now, as he had expressed heretofore, that the treaty was not made public through the State Department, the Public Printer, or the commissioners, but it was made public through the Senate by some gross negligence or carelessness.

He commented severely on the correspondents of the New York *Tribune*, and, among other things, said that a malicious libel was perpetrated on them in a recent communication purporting to give an account of the examination of Mr. Tinker, and which account Mr. Tinker had, in a note to him, denounced as untrue. He also spoke of the morality of the press, and wanted to know if the correspondents of Newspaper Row would sanction what the *Tribune* correspondent had done, and at the close of their custodyy give them a complimentary dinner.

The New York *Tribune* was an alias for Horace Greeley, who had befriended him by acts of kindness; but Horace Greeley is in Texas delivering an agricultural address, and has left the *Tribune* in the care of a fop and pretender, Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Carpenter continued at some length in opposition to the pending resolution to discharge the *Tribune* correspondent at the end of this session.

Mr. Fenton sent up a paper, which by request he caused to have read, signed by Messrs. Hinton, Boynton, Shaw, and Knowlton, newspaper correspondents, saying that Mr. Tinker made the statements published in the New York *Tribune* despatch, but the said statements were not as bitter toward the committee as those Mr. Tinker made in their presence.

After further details by Senators Thurman and Davis, of Kentucky, the latter withdrew his amendment, which was to the effect that the discharge of the witnesses should not effect legal proceedings instituted under the act of January, 1857.

Mr. Nye renewed it, and in the course of his remarks said that if in the examination of Ku-klux outrages, a witness refused to testify, instead of being furnished with comfortable quarters in the capitol, he would have been sent to that most loathsome place called the jail, until he answered the questions propounded to him. The correspondent's of the *Tribune* are in contempt, and are amenable to the law of the land.

Before proceeding further, Mr. Harlan moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, yeas 26, nays 18.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 26—9·30 A.M.—Wheat dull; No. 2, $1·25½@1·25¾, seller May or June; $1·26@1·26¾, seller last half of June. Corn dull at 51¾@51¾, seller May or June; 53¼, seller July.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*	*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	4,000	8,000	Oats, bus....	48,000	5,000
Wheat, bus.	45,000	3,000	Rye, bus	1,000	3,000
Corn, bus.	320,000	145,000	Barley, bus..	3,000	none.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Cotton strong; we quote middling uplands at 16½@16¾c.; low middlings at 16@16¼c. Flour dull, but held firm; superfine scarce and wanted; Howard street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·37½@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·25; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6·12½; do. extra, $6·37½@7·25; do. family $7·25@8·50. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn—Southern white, 77@79c.; Southern yellow, 75@76c. Oats dull at 62@66c. Mess Pork dull at $17·50. Bacon shoulders, 7¼c.; rib sides, 9¼c.; clean rib, 9¾c. Hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 11@11¾c. Whisky dull at 94@95c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Stocks quiet and firm. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, cp., 111½; do. 1864, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113½; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 73½; Missouri 6s, 95¼; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 35; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99⅞; Erie, 29⅜; Reading, 117¼; Adams Express, 80¼; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 114⅜; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 122½; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 59¾.

ROBBING RAILWAY TRAINS.

The Desperate Struggle of an Erie Conductor with a Car Thief.

From the Port Jervis Gazette, May 22.

For three or four months the freight trains on the Erie, while delayed on the eastern side of Bergen tunnel, have been repeatedly robbed by professional car thieves. Detectives have been detailed to ferret out the perpetrators, but with poor success. The thieves secrete themselves on the old cars standing on the side track, and when a train stops they enter the cars with false keys, and take whatever valuable goods they may find.

Last night conductor John L. Marvin, of extra 33, discoverdd three thieves operating on a car in his train. He grasped one of them by the collar. The other two ran away. The thief struck Marvin a heavy blow on the left side of the head with what was evidently an iron bolt, cutting a deep gash about two inches long. Although partially stunned, Marvin still retained his grasp on the thief's collar. The thief was a powerful man, and dragged Marvin under the car to the other side of the track.

The conductor managed to draw his pistol, but the thief grasped it before he could use it. There was a strap on the pistol through which Marvin had one hand, the other still grasping the coat collar, which was tearing away. The thief seized the pistol with both hands, and by a sudden wrench broke the strap, after sinking it deep into the flesh of one of the conductor's fingers, cutting a severe gash. He then freed himself from Marvin's grasp, and took to his heels, leaving his hat in possession of the determined conductor, who was covered with blood when he returned to his cabcose.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, May 26, 1871.

The money market to-day is moderately active and somewhat steadier in rates for loans, but the bulk of the transactions, as usual for several weeks past, is in the form of speculative loans on call. 4 and 5 per cent. continues to be the range on call, and first-class paper is in demand and scarce at 6 per cent., both at the banks and on the street.

Gold is quiet and very steady, with all the sales in New York at 111¾.

Government bonds are also dull here, though prices are maintained. The Currency 6s show an advance of ¼.

The stock market was active and somewhat unsettled. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102⅜@103, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 94¼@95, an advance of 1.

Reading Railroad was active, with sales at 58·56@58¾, the latter on time. Pennsylvania was steady, with a trifling sale at 62⅛. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 130½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52, b. o.; and Lehigh Valley at 62½.

In canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18, and Lehigh at 36¾.

The balance of the list was firm. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street:

FIRST BOARD.

$7000	Leh Gold L...	94⅜	40 sh	Mech Bk.....	32¼
$6000	do.....b60.	95	700 sh	Reading R...	58⅜
$500	do.....	94⅜	200	do.....s60.	58⅜
$500	do.....	94⅞	700	do.....s10.	58⅜
$1000	Pa R 2'm 6s...	99	100	do.....b60.	58⅜
$5000	O C & A R 7s.	87¾	800	do.....	58⅜
$2000	W Jersey R 7s.	101¾	400	do.....	58·56
$4000	Hunt & B Top con..b5..	43	800	do.....s30.	58·56
			500	do ....b60.	58·56
$4000	City 6s, New..	103	100	do.....b5.	58·59
19 sh	Penna R....	62½	200	do.....s60.	58·56
63	do...allot.	61¾	200	do....b60	58·59
100 sh	Lit Sch R.b60	47½	100	do.....	58·59
1700 sh	Leh N....b60	36¾	1331	do.....b30.	58¾
200	do...b60.	36¾			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 111¼@111¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, do. 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@116; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¾@92¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¾@103½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 85¼@85⅞.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113⅞; do., July, 1867, 113¾@113⅞; do. July, 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅞@116. Gold, 111¼@111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....111¾ | 11·30 A. M..... 111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 26.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanners' Bark ranges from $15 to $21 per cord for chesnut and Spanish oak.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is nominal at 8@8¼c. per lb. Timothy is without improvement. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·20@2·25.

The Flour market is without change worthy of special note. There is some little inquiry for shipment, but the sales are mostly to supply the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1300 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7·12½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·65@1·67 for Indiana red; $1 68@1·71 for do. amber; and $1·75@1·84 for fair and choice white. Rye is unchange; 1500 bushels Southern sold at $1·10. Corn is less active, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at 75@76c., and Western mixed at 74c. Oats are in fair request at the recent advance. Sales of 2000 bushels white Pennsylvania and Western at 67@69c.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 75 barrels Western iron-bound at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....79 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....91

SUN RISES.....	4·36	MOON SETS.....	0·23

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The loyal subjects of Great Britain in Canada are generally resting under the delusion that their country is much coveted by their American neighbors, and that the latter are only awaiting a pretext for attempting a forcible annexation of their territory to the United States. In this they are greatly mistaken. Our country is large enough for the present; in fact, it is too large to be well governed until we get an administration a good deal wiser than the one now in power. Nevertheless, annexation will finally be accomplished, and that result will come to pass mainly through the efforts of the Canadians themselves. Already there are many active and earnest advocates of annexation in Canada; and unless some extraordinary and unexpected change in the condition of the two countries should occur, the number of these must steadily increase. The reason for this state of things is very simple. In the United States business is brisk and remunerative, and the value of property of all kinds is constantly increasing; while on the other side of the line, with a very few local exception, trade is stagnant, labor is poorly paid, and real progress is almost unknown.

Nothing will more plainly show the difference in the actual condition of the inhabitants of Canada and the United States than a comparison of the state of affairs existing in places on each side of the line possessing similar natural advantages. Take Portland and Quebec, for instance. The former city was almost burned to the ground a few years ago; now it has been rebuilt with much more elegant and costly buildings than it previously possessed, and is one of the most thriving cities in America. Mechanics command high wages, and all is life and prosperity. Quebec, on the other hand, is surrounded with very valuable water power which is not applied to any useful purposes, and has a direct trade with Europe, and every facility for an immense lumber trade. But the city is bankrupt; it cannot collect taxes enough to pay the interest on its debt. Business of every kind is dead; the mass of the people are miserably poor; there is but little demand for labor; and the industrial classes, when they find employment at all, are compelled to work at starvation prices. Ship carpenters in Quebec get from forty to sixty cents a day.

Just as marked a contrast is to be observed between the towns of Ogdensburg and Prescott, the first on the American and the other directly opposite on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence river. Ogdensburg is full of busy manufacturing establishments, and evidences of thrift and enterprise are manifest in every direction. Cross to Canada, and one finds a sleepy old town that appears as if it had indulged in a Rip Van Winkle slumber for the last half century. So at Windsor, opposite Detroit; although so near to one of the most busy and enterprising cities of the Western States, it seems as if the boundary line had proved an impregnable barrier to enterprise and public spirit. Trade is dull, real estate sells at ridiculously low figures, and farmers may be seen hawking their produce around for mere nothing. At St. John, below St. Albans, on the Chamblay river, where within a circuit of twelve miles may be found a water power more than equal to that of Lowell, Manchester, and Lawrence combined, lands and houses can be bought for a mere song. In the villages of St. John and Chamblay comfortable houses, with a garden attached, can be rented at from twelve to eighteen dollars a year. A few weeks ago a farm of two hundred acres of land, partly improved, in Maidstone township, Canada, lying within sight of Lake St. Clair, and but one mile from a station on the Great Western Railway, was sold at public sale for twelve dollars an acre. Land in Grosse Point, on the American shore, directly opposite, is worth one hundred dollars an acre, not because it is any richer land, but because it is within the United States.

Now this state of things cannot last forever. The spirit of loyalty to the British Crown is strong in the average Canadian, but his inherited love of roast beef is stronger. Thousands of Canadians are emigrating to the United States every year; twenty-five hundred passed through St. Albans recently in a single week. Great numbers of Canadians flock to our manufacturing towns for employment during the winter months, many of whom return to Canada in the summer. Every one of these is a missionary in the cause of annexation. The office-holders, the pensioners of the British Government, and the wealthy traders who are gradually getting into their possession the lands and property of the poverty-stricken inhabitants, will continue intensely loyal; but the desire for annexation to the United States will so spread among the masses as to form before many years a wave of public opinion which it will be impossible for the loyalists to resist. In the mean time we can afford to watch the progress of events with entire equanimity.

ABSURDITIES IN OUR CRIMINAL COURTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

After several hours' deliberation, which we are compelled to suppose was serious and mature, but which we arre disposed to suspect from the character of the jury was not profound, the jurors sitting in the Foster case were unable to reach any conclusion as to his guilt or innocence, or the degree of his offending. This hesitation in framing a verdict in a case where the facts of the murder were so clearly established and undisputed, and the malice and premeditation of the murderer so clearly apparent, would appear very remarkable but for two or three circumstances developed on the trial. Besides affecting this present issue, in which all New York is so deeply interested, these developments serve to illustrate some of the many absurdities of that jury system which was once the pride of the law and the palladium of liberty, but which corrupt practice in the courts has made a disgrace to the law and dangerous to the safety, if not the liberty, of the people. These remarks are applicable to dozens of other trials lately held in this community, and, indeed to the common and corrupt practice now generally in vogue in this State.

In the first place, the court has gone deliberately to work to secure the most ignorant and negative characters possible as jurymen to decide between this man and the people. Some have said that it does not follow that because a man happens, as these jurors profess, to be ignorant of the circumstances of this particular homicide, that they are lacking in general intelligence. But it does follow, as a very natural conclusion. The case was one of great atrocity; it was the talk of the city for days; it was detailed at length in all the daily papers, and commented on for several days after its occurrence. To confess ignorance of the facts as told in the papers is to admit virtually that one does not read the daily journals habitually; and how many men of average intelligence, fit to sift facts from opinions and conjectures, able to decide upon right and wrong in matters of fact and law, neglect their daily journal? If we are to consider the Foster jurors men of average intelligence, the answer is about one in a hundred, for we believe somewhat more than one thousand citizens were summoned before the present jury was selected. The proportion is not flattering, certainly. If their order of intelligence was not shown to be low by the examination which they underwent, theirindecision of character was clearly proven. Not one of them answered the questions put to them with clearness and positiveness. They were certain only of their ignorance and impartiality. It is usually supposed that men of intelligence are less open to prejudices than ignorant ones; but the law, under present practices, construes knowledge to include prejudice, and trusts its exposition to the most incapable whom it is possible to drum up. The prejudices of positive men are much to be dreaded, but who would not rather trust them, if honest and intelligent, than men of such negative dispositions that they side with the last artful lawyer who addresses them? The law which requires that jurors should be ignorant of the facts of the case to be brought before them does not demand that they should never have heard or read of it. They could not, perhaps, legally be jurors if personally cognizant of the facts, but the hearing or reading of them need not disqualify any man, for it is folly to suppose that an intelligent juror cannot separate in his mind the legal and valid testimony he hears on trial, and the narrative which he may have read in the papers. Certainly an unintelligent one could not; and, therefore, the greater reason for elevating the standard of jurymen, instead of lowering it, as the present legal practices tend.

Having selected the most ignorant jurors attainable, the next proceeding of the Court is to mystify and confound them as much as possible. They are chosen at random; they are generally as ignorant of law as of fact, and have to depend for the former on the Court as completely as on the witnesses for the latter. A long course of legal study is deemed necessary to qualify a judge to administer the law in matters of property merely; but twelve men without special legal training, and sometimes without a good common-school education, are supposed to be competent, after once hearing the law stated, to dispense justice in matters of life and death. This seems the height of absurdity; and so, it would seem, skilful lawyers consider it, for they never fail to complicate their weakest causes by obtaining a multiplicity of charges by the Court. For instance, the facts were plainly put before the jury in the Foster case. There was no chance to distort them; and few men with common sense and that intuitive knowledge of justice possessed by all persons however ignorant of law, would have long hesitated over them. But the skilful counsel of the prisoner submitted to the judge, and through him the jury were charged upon, not less than twenty-three points of law. In many of these the nice distinctions between what is law and what is not were stated after a style which would have puzzled the best read lawyer in Judge Cardozo's Court, and must inevitably have confused any man of average intelligence unread in criminal law. We have nothing to say at this time of the character of these charges. It is sufficiently to our purpose that their number alone would have confused, as they seem to have done this jury, any dozen men compelled to consider them only from recollection after one hearing.

It cannot be concealed from those who have watched this Foster trial closely that these practices of selecting and then confusing jurors which have gradually grown up in the New York courts have been employed to save this assassin from the doom which the law fixes for murder. They may have been employed to no purpose, and we do not mean by these remarks to imply any impropriety on the part of the counsel who have used means which past practices have warranted but cannot justify. It is the practices themselves, not those who employ them, that we condemn. It has become a serious question, in view of the possible and probable escape of this murderer upon what we cannot consider as better than legal quibbles, as to where these practices are to lead us in the administration of law and justice; and the sooner it is answered the better for justice and society.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY—"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."

From the N. Y. World.

It gives us great satisfaction to call attention to the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania. They are in the same excellent tone as the resolutions of the Kentucky Democracy, and furnish another refutation of the libellous prediction of Senator Morton relating to the Democratic platform in 1872. According to recent indications the Democracy of Ohio will take the same ground with even greater frankness and emphasis, and the New York Democracy has stood on it since the fifteenth amendment was finally proclaimed adopted. It will thus be seen that the Democratic party in the four most important, populous, and wealthy States of the Union bury dead issues; and the party, to borrow a Scripture expression, is about to "renew its strength like eagles." There are signs from every part of the country, North and South, that the whole Democracy is resuming the progressive spirit which characterized it in the palmy days of its supremacy.

While all of the Pennsylvania resolutions (except that on the tariff) are good, two of them are eminently satisfactory. We refer to that denouncing any repudiation, direct or indirect, of the public debt; and that accepting the Constitution as it stands, new amendments and all. The latter occasioned some debate in the convention, but it was adopted by a handsome majority. We regard this as a crowning victory of the progressive tendency, and the final burial of that dead issue. We feel safe in predicting that it will never be debated again in any assembly of Democrats, and that from this time forward the whole party will unanimously accept the situation.

A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES.

From the N. Y. Times.

No intelligent man can have followed the discussions which have been going on in Democratic circles during the past few months, without perceiving very clearly that the party is still in a state of chaos. It has neither leaders nor a policy. The only solid ground it had was cut from under its feet in the Rebellion, and since then it has been merely struggling from one morass to another. It can now do nothing but hover on the outskirts of the Republican camp, and make "demonstrations" against it which end in renewed disappointments. There is nothing like unanimity in the party upon any one point. When one of its spokesmen delivers an opinion, his voice is instantly drowned in a wild tumult of contradictions. Indeed, the Democrats have been much more indebted to discontented Republicans latterly than to their own regular supporters. Senator Sumner has proved a more useful ally to them than any one of their recognized advisers. The reason is that they have no ideas of their own which have the faintest chance of being acceptable to the people, and therefore they are playing the game which some people describe as "waiting upon Providence." They can originate nothing themselves, but they hope they may gain some advantage from the mistakes of their opponents. They are groping in the dark for a policy, and eagerly clutch at the hands of men like Senator Schurz, on the desperate chance that they may be led by an accident to find something which will suit them.

The general issue upon which they fall back, when special issues fail them, is that the "Constitution has been strained." Now, supposing that to be the fact, which party is responsible for it? In revolutionary times all constitutions, written or unwritten, are very likely to be severely strained, and the faction which precipitated the strife is generally held accountable for any subsequent vicissitudes. It is a spectacle not without its ludicrous side to behold the Democrats, who tried to tear the Constitution into a thousand pieces, complaining now that the men who preserved it are straining some of its provisions, and that they, the Democrats, cannot bear to see it injured. Why was not this anxiety displayed a few years ago? What would there be left of the Constitution to-day, or of the Government which was founded on it, or of the people who obeyed it, if the Democrats could have had their will in 1861? It is wonderful what reverence they possess for that instrument now. They are ready to fall down and worship it. The *World*, for instance, falls into a kind of religious ecstacy over its peculiar readings of the document every other day, yet the *World* did all that it could to assist the party which proposed to dissolve the United States, and construct two separate Governments out of the fragments. It tried then to make out that this project was in harmony with the Constitution, just as it now endeavors to prove that the party which saved the Constitution is acting in violation of its principles. Mr. John Q. Adams, who is an able man, and not a trickster or a dreamer, appreciates the true position of the two parties in relation to the Constitution with perfect accuracy. He is too keen a man not to see, and too candid a man not to acknowledge, that the secessionists alone menaced the existence of theConstitution. "The Constitution was struck down," he says in his recent letter, "by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed."

These are the words of a thoughtful man, having a soul within him nobler than that of any mere party hack; and they are much better entitled to attention than anything which has recently appeared in Democratic journals hereabouts. These two words, "hostile vigilance," in themselves express a policy—and it is a policy of which the Republicans are proud. The Democrats have constantly proved the need which exists of continued and unwearied vigilance, and the Republicans would deserve the execration of history, notwithstanding all their past services, if they now allowed the enemy to recover the main part of what they have lost. We have a policy to abide by, and no one who has eyes and will use them can fail to realize its importance. Is it to the Democrats that the country would be willing to commit the care of the Constitution—those very Democrats who so recently were forcibly withheld from utterly abolishing it? Do we ask the burglar whom we have caught entering the window at night to come in and guard our property while we return to our slumbers?

But, says another Democratic journal, you are investing the President with "Imperial power," we shall soon have "no Constitution left," "the Empire is imminent." No one has hitherto supposed that the Executive branch of the Government gained much by the "strains" put upon the Constitution. Some people have watched the legislative branch with more uneasiness—but to talk of an Empire being at hand is like the ravings of men whose minds are a little disordered. The Ku-klux bill, upon which this terrible alarm is raised, is probably the last of all the measures necessitated by the Democratic revolution—and it is a measure which cannot be put in force until disorders have broken out in a State, so serious and so formidable that the Governor of that State will be obliged to declare his inability to suppress them. It is a measure for preserving social order, without which all governments are an idle name. To found on such a bill as this the cry that you have made the republic an empire is to the last degree absurd. Sensible Democrats who disapprove of the bill do not believe that it makes the President an Emperor. Mr. Adams says nothing of that kind. The general result of all this is that the Democrats dare not or cannot declare their policy, but are obliged to fall back on vague talk about the "Constitution;" while the Republicans are determined not to allow any more armed insurrections to arise for the purpose of subverting that Constitution. This is a policy good enough for Republicans at present, so far as purely national politics are concerned.

THE PROSPECT OF A CORDIAL UNDERSTANDING WITH AMERICA.

From the London Spectator.

We have at length the text of the Washington Treaty, or at least of the most important part of it—so far as it recites the principles agreed upon by the Anglo-American Commissioners for the settlement of our chief dispute with that country—and we have great reason to hope that the treaty will be found to contain the conditions of a permanent and cordial understanding between the two countries. To our minds the Foreign Office deserves great credit for having agreed to conditions so frank and explicit—conditions involving no kind of humiliation, indeed, as we hold, singularly just and wise, and yet involving enough sacrifice of pride, as it will probably seem to some, to demand some effort and a good deal of the truest kind of self-respect. In the first place, the British Government, through its commissioners, has frankly expressed regret at the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States. This was certainly both courageous and wise. It does not in any sense prejudge the question of our responsibility for the escape of the Confederate cruisers from British ports, for it is obvious that it is quite competent to us, or anybody else, to regret, and regret very heartily, events which it would also have been quite impossible to prevent. Nor does such an expression of regret seem to be in any degree a gratuitous and forced deviation from the natural line of conduct appropriate for a great State, even granting that we were really quite without responsibility for any of these events. For our Foreign Enlistment act was and is a declaration on our part that it is a part of the true purpose and policy of England to prevent, so far as possible, exactly the class of events for which we have now expressed regret; and it can never be unworthy even of the greatest power to declare her sorrow that she has not succeeded in doing effectually what her law requires her to do at all. What is more, we, at least, have always asserted that it was as great a misfortune for England as for the United States that cruisers continued to escape from English ports and so greatly annoyed the commerce of a belligerent power. That was a precedent which it is quite certain would be followed, and followed at great cost to ourselves, whenever we may be at war again; and the more completely we may have succeeded in demonstrating now that no precautions which we could have taken could have been successful, the more completely shall we be confuted out of our own mouths in complaining, then, that cruisers intended to prey upon our commerce should have been permitted by other powers to escape from their ports. This will not, therefore, be on our part a mere expression of disinterested regret that one of our most important municipal laws should have proved inefficient; it will be a fresh argument in our mouths to prove that we have a fair right to demand from any other neutral the same evidence of sincerity of purpose which we have thus ourselves given. While we maintain, then, that such an expression of regret was not only legitimate and dignified, but even defensible on the lowest, because the most self-interested, motive, we should also contend that there is a fitness in any act which will, without insincerity or compromise of our rights, assume to the mind of the people of the United States the form of an apology. An apology, no doubt, seems to imply *something* of responsibility and culpability, some consciousness of a fault of omission if not of commission; and, as we have shown, the question of responsibility is really not involved in what our commissioners have said, and may be decided by the arbitrators to whom it is to be referred entirely in our favor. Still, however that may be, nobody can deny that there was enough of carelessness about the conduct of Government in relation to at least one of these cruisers, and enough of loudly-expressed class sympathy with the cruisers, and of equally loudly-expressed antipathy to the American national cause, to afford a popular justification for the intense irritation felt in the United States; and therefore it seems to us quite right that in relation to any purely formal issue between us, we should even strain a point to decide against ourselves and in their favor. Supposing it were a question between expressing regret at the risk of regret being misinterpreted by the American people to mean self-reproach, and not expressing regret at the risk of that reticence being misinterpreted by the American people to mean entire indifference to the mischiefs caused by the escape of the cruisers, we think we were bound in candor and honor to run the first risk rather than the second; for self-reproach ought certainly to be less foreign to us in this matter than pure indifference. We conclude, therefore, that in relation to the point most likely to excite unfavorable comment—the frank expression of regret by our commissioners at what occurred—our Government have shown courage and wisdom, and taken the only course likely to heal the wound completely, by sacrificing all unworthy pride and reserve.

On all the other points, the solution arrived at by the commission seems to us quite unexceptionable. For the actual adjudication of the Alabama claims, a commission of five persons, one appointed by the British and one by the American Government, and the three others by the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil, is to be appointed, with power either to decide finally for themselves on the question of damages in a lump sum, or to refer the details of such damages to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, of whom one is to be appointed by the President, one by the Queen, and one by the Italian Envoy in Washington. The principle agreed on for the assessment of damages is contained in the following very important passage of the treaty:—

"A neutral Government is bound (1) to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use; (2), not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or recruitment of men; (3), to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties. Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her commissioners to declare her Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of the principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims arose; but in order to evince a desire of strengthening friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, her Government agrees that in deciding questions arising out of these claims the arbitrators shall assume the Government had undertaken to act upon principles set forth in these rules. The contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, inviting them to accede to them."

This solution of the difficulty we regard with the most unfeigned satisfaction. On the one hand, no one who had looked into the international law of the matter could admit for a moment that these principles were the actual principles recognized by the practice of nations. On the other hand, no one could deny the enormous desirability that any nation possessed of a great commercial marine should get such principles as these acknowledged for the future. It seemed but too likely that in contending for our own undeniable rights in the past, we might be injuring most seriously our prospects for the future. By the concession now made we have avoided this most dangerous error, and secured ourselves, as far as possible, from any retaliation by the United States for the raids of the Alabama and her consorts. At the same time, we think it most likely that under the terms now agreed upon—the recognition that it was our duty to use "diligence," not "the utmost diligence," as had been reported—it will be hard to prove our responsibility for the escape of any one of the cruisers except the Alabama alone.

On the whole, we congratulate Lord Granville on having taken a bold and a most important step towards a genuine understanding with the United States—a power with whom any grave misunderstanding of ours must be pure and unalloyed evil, a source of bitterness between kindred, a chronic danger of the worst kind to both peoples, a terrible stimulus to disaffection in Ireland, a stroke of paralysis to England in Europe; in short, an accumulation of all sorts of dangers, without a single counterbalancing good. It is the first principle of a healthy foreign policy for England to have a cordial understanding with America. All our common political objects are akin; we have much to learn from America, America has much to learn from us, and all experience has proved that when the attitude of the two peoples is hostile, instead of learning from each other, we are too apt to read our lessons backwards. Nor is it possible for England to exercise the wholesome and pacific influence which she naturally possesses in Europe without being relieved from all anxiety concerning America. Even now there are rumors of the restlessness of Russia—of her wish to attack Austria while conciliating Turkey, if so be that Germany and England would permit—which, if there be any truth in them, must make our Foreign Office extremely anxious. Austria once fairly beaten, the road to Constantinople would be open to Russia, and this nobody understands better than English diplomatists. Yet even if these rumors were true, we could not use our influence to any purpose to restrain Russia, while America is ready to seize the moment of our weakness to demand what terms she will at the point of the sword. A sound foreign policy for England must always rest on the basis of a hearty alliance, if not co-operation with America; and to obtain this, therefore, at any honorable price, should be the first object of English statesmanship.

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May 26.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 27, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 27.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, May 25, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 1st.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON. PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 25, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain R. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $85. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $32; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 S. WATER St. and 22 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jay Cooke Offers to Take the Whole of the New Loan.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says:—"An offer has been made to the Treasury by Jay Cooke, on behalf of his own house and the principal subscription agents and bankers in this city and in Europe, to take on and after the first of June the whole of the new five per cent. loan not then subscribed for, to the amount of $130,000,000. The offer is regarded favorably by the Secretary, and he is now considering the proposed terms."

The Fires in the Mountains.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 25.—The fires on the Shandaken mountains are increasing fearfully. Yesterday Edward Lane, of Phœnicia, lost $8000 worth of logs. Up Hollow Tree branch one thousand acres of woodland have been destroyed. Joseph Riley loses $2000 worth of logs. In some places the flames ran along fifty feet high.

In the

National Insurance Convention

to-day, communications from different organizations were received for consideration.

Struck With Paralysis.

Colonel John McLeod Murphy was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon. Colonel Murphy raised a regiment and served with bravery during the war.

FROM THE WEST.

Rioting and Lynch Law in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Information from Douglas county, Mo., represents that the house of John Hatfield was surrounded on the night of the 18th by a party of men, who fired several shots into it. After daybreak, Hatfield discovered two of the assailants, and shot and wounded them. Subsequently, Hatfield gave himself up, and while being taken to the county seat in charge of an officer, he was overtaken by several men and killed, his body being riddled with bullets. Three attempts had been made on Hatfield's life since last fall.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

DETROIT, May 25.—The tugboat B. B. Jones exploded her boiler this noon at Port Huron, killing six men, whose names are not yet ascertained. The tug was blown to atoms, and was worth $20,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The diamond thief Jackson, of Long Branch fame, passed through this city yesterday, having been arrested in Illinois.

—The Athletics vanquished the Experts yesterday, by a score of 48 to 12.

—In the Point Breeze races yesterday, the first, for all horses that had not trotted faster than 2·22, was won by Elmo, this stallion taking all the heats in 2·31, 2·30, and 2·32¼. The second race, for horses that had not beaten 2·26, was won by None Such, owned by a Connecticut man, the time being 2·27¼, 2·30¾, and 2·28¾.

—As the twenty minutes past 10 train from this city to Norristown was about a quarter of a mile north of Conshohocken, on Wednesday last, moving rapidly, the engineer discovered something on the track, and immediately slackened the engine. It was then discovered that some miscreant had placed on the track a coal car, and a short distance beyond a large log of wood was placed across the rails. It was very fortunate that the obstructions were observed, as what might have been a serious disaster was thus averted.

Domestic Affairs.

—The fires on the Shandaken Mountains are increasing fearfully.

—The celebrated Yerger case was again called to trial yesterday at Jackson, Miss.

—The different public departments at Washington will be closed on Decoration Day.

—The Prentice mansion, at Northwood, N. H., was destroyed, with its contents, by fire on Wednesday.

—The Adams Express Company has recovered all but $1000 of the money stolen from their office at Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th instant.

—The base ball game between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Mutuals, of New York, yesterday, resulted in 25 for the former to 10 for the latter club.

—The brutal prize fight which has been in contemplation during several days past, between Edwards and Collins, came off yesterday near East New York, and after eighty-five rounds were fought it was declared a draw.

Foreign Affairs.

—The civil war in Panama has ended.

—The finest palaces of Paris are now in ruins.

—The most precious works of art in the Louvre were saved.

—The insurgents are using great quantities of petroleum shells.

—Troubles have broken out on the frontiers of Guatemala and Mexico.

—The Government batteries during yesterday were bombarding Belleville.

—Belgium is inclined to treat the escaping Communists, not as political refugees, but as villains.

—The Archbishop of Paris, fifty priests, and many hostages have been murdered by the insurgents.

—The financial measures of the Government are still under discussion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

—A despatch from the outside of Paris, dated yesterday noon, says the whole city is threatened with destruction by fire.

—The Chamber of Deputies at Athens has voted a liberal sum to the widow of Mr. Lloyd, who was murdered by the Grecian brigands.

—It is said negotiations are in progress between the Governments of England and Germany for a cession by the former to the latter of the Island of Heligoland.

—The Emperor of Russia will arrrive at Berlin on the 9th of June, to witness the triumphal entry of the Germrn troops, which is appointed to come off two days later.

—The conflagrations in Paris of the past few days have destroyed many of the finest buildings in the city, and it will require many years and much money to repair the loss occasioned by the vandals.

COUNCILS.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour, in their respective chambers.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication from the Park Commissioners was received, enclosing regulations for the passage of droves of cattle, sheep and hogs, across Girard avenue bridge, and asking for authority to carry it out.

Mr. Hanna also offered a resolution authorizing the erection of a gate across so much of the bridge as is set apart for the travel of vehicles and stock. The whole matter was referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. Fareira presented a petition from citizens representing property to the value of $100,000, asking for the passage of the loan bill for the improvement of Broad street. Referred.

Mr. Shermer, from the Committee on Fire, presented a report recommending the confirmation of a number of new appointments in the Fire Department. Agreed to.

Mr. George A. Smith, from the Committee on Surveys, reported favorably upon the adoption of the resolutions adopted by Common Council relative to the proposals for the construction of the new Fairmount bridge.

Mr. Thomas J. Smith presented a minority report upon the same subject, recommending that the contract for the whole work be given to Mr. John W. Murphy.

[NOTE.—The report of the majority is in favor of giving the contract for the iron-work to Mr. Murphy, and the masonry to Mr. John F. Kennedy.—REPORTER.]

After some discussion, the yeas and nays were called upon the adoption of the amendment, with the following result:—yeas, 11; nays, 14.

The question then came up upon the original resolution, upon which the yeas and nays were called and resulted in its adoption—yeas 14; nays 11.

William S. Grant was elected Trustee of the City Ice Boat, by acclamation.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on the House of Correction, reported a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to collect the rents of the farm-house and grounds of the House of Correction, which was agreed to.

The following bills from Common Council were then considered:—

An ordinance directing the employment of an architect for the House of Correction. Postposed and made the special order for Thursday next at 5 o'clock.

An ordinance to release the Department of Highways from the supervision of Girard avenue bridge, and to transfer the same to the Park Commissioners. Postponed and made the special order for Thursday next at 5½ o'clock.

Resolution to open Cayuga street from Frankford creek to the Delaware river. Agreed to.

An ordinance providing for the better government of the department supplying the city with water was received back from the Common Councils with certain amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. Cattell at this point introduced an ordinance providing for the prevention of accidents by the removal of pavements or by excavations made on the highway without proper notification to the railway companies. Passed.

The consideration of bills from Common Council was then continued.

A resolution to appoint a committee to consult with the officers of the Reading Railroad in reference to the bridge over Fifth street was agreed to.

A resolution to extend the operation of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph by placing additional boxes in the several wards of the city, and appropriating $15,000 to pay the same. The yeas and nays were called, when, it being found that there was no quorum present, the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication was received from Reynolds Post, G. A. R., asking that Tuesday, which will be Decoration Day, be set apart as a holiday. Tabled.

Mr. Buzby submitted a communication requesting Councils to bring anew before the public the subject of erecting memorials or statues representing the thirteen original States of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Centennial Celebration.

Mr. Logan presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Poor to investigate certain charges made against members of the Board of Guardians. Referred to the Committee on Poor.

A resolution was adopted allowing music in Norris Square during the summer.

A petition from General Prevost and others, asking for an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was referred.

Mr. Judge offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from each Chamber, to confer with the Reading Railroad Company relative to the building of a bridge over the road at Thompson street. Adopted.

Mr. Glenn, from the Committee on Police, reported a supplementary ordinance relative to the numbering of carts, drays, and other vehicles for hire, which was agreed to.

Mr. Shane, chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $15,000 for extending the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and placing additional signal boxes in the several wards of the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on House of Correction, reported an ordinance providing for the appointment of James H. Windrim, architect, to superintend the erection of the new House of Correction. Agreed to.

Mr. Rowan, from the Committee on Highways, reported a number of resolutions to grade, open, and pave certain streets.

Mr. Kendrick called up the ordinance transferring the control of the Girard avenue bridge from the Highway Department to the Park Commissioners. Passed.

Select Council met Common Council in joint convention, and elected by acclamation the following-named gentlemen for the positions named:—

Trustees of Northern Liberties Gas Works—Joseph H. Collins and Joseph B. Hancock.

Port Wardens—John J. Kersey, Robert Greer, Jr., John K. Lee, M. D., Ludlam Matthews, Preston Brearly, Jacob Walker, Galloway C. Morris, George Truman, Jr.

The ordinance for the government and protection of the Department for suppling the City with Water was called up by Mr. Kendrick. The question of inserting section ten was considered and adopted by a vote of 30 to 10. All the other sections were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Adjourned.

Perverted Literary Taste.

From the Manchester (Vt.) Journal.

For some months past the papers and magazines throughout the country have been ringing the praises of two, so-called, brilliant literary stars, Bret Harte and J. Hay, until it seemed as though this "dialect" literature and trashy, if not sacrilegious verse, was to take the place of everything sensible and elevating, and that profanity was actually poetry. I think it time that the press should wake up to a sense of its duty, and boldly decry anything so debasing as this style of poetry must be, and which will in time be so looked upon by every right-minded person.

The New York *Evening Post* gives a recipe for producing the sensational poetry above spoken of, which carries its own rebuke with it, which I enclose:—

Take for your hero some thorough-bred scamp,
Miner, or pilot, or jockey, or tramp—
Gambler (of course), drunkard, bully, and cheat.
"*Facile Princeps,*" in ways of deceit;
So fond of ladies, he's given to bigomy.
(Better, perhaps, if you make it polygamy)—
Pepper his talk with the raciest slang
Culled from the haunts of his rude, vulgar gang!
Season with blasphemy—lard him with curses,
Serve him up hot in your "dialect" verses—
Properly dished he'll excite a sensation,
And tickle the taste of our delicate nation.

Old Mother English has twaddled enough;
Give us a language that's ready and rough!
Who cares just now for a subject Miltonian?
Who isn't bored by a style Addisonian?
Popular heroes must wear shabby clothes!
What if their diction is cumbered with oaths?
That's but a feature of Life Occidental,
Really, at heart, they are pious and gentle.
Think, for example, how solemn and rich is
The sermon we gather from dear "Little Breeches;"
Isn't it charming—that sweet baby-talk
Of the urchin who "chawed" ere he fairly could walk?

Sure, 'tis no wonder bright spirits above
Singled him out for their errand of love!
I suppose I'm a "fogy"—not up to the age—
But I can't help recalling an earlier stage,
When a Poet meant something beyond a Reporter,
And his lines could be read to a sister or daughter—
When a real inspiration (*divinus afflatus*)
Could be printed without any saving *hiatus;*
When humor was decently shrouded in rhyme,
As suited the primitive ways of the time,
And we all would have blushed had we dreamed of the rules
Which are taught us to-day in our "Dialect" schools.
It may be all right, though I find it all wrong,
This queer prostitution of talent in song;
Perhaps, in our market, gold sells at a loss,
And the public will pay better prices for dross—
Well! 'twere folly to row 'gainst a tide that has turned,
And the lesson that's set us has got to be learned;
But I'll make one more desperate pull to be free,
Ere I swallow the brood of that "*Heathen Chinee.*"

YACHTING.

The First Regatta of the Season—Fourth Season of the Manhattan Club.

The yachting season was opened yesterday with the Manhattan Yacht Club's fourth annual regatta. The day being particularly fine, although the wind was unpropitious for racing, a very large number of the Club members and their friends assembled on board the steamer Fort Lee, which had been chartered for the occasion. The yachts which contested for prizes were divided into two classes:—

First Class—Nancy, Commodore Simpson; Sarah, Captain McCabe, Mystery, V. C. Cooper.

Second Class—Emma Sophia, Jacob Varian; Sophia V., J. M. Varian; Skip-Jack, J. D. Brassington; Boz, Captain Islip.

The course for the first class was from the club-house, foot of Ninety-second street, East River, to Sands' Point buoy and return, a distance of thirty miles; for second class, from club-house to Fort Schuyler and return, twenty miles.

The signal for starting was given at 12½, and immediately all got ready. The wind at the time was very light, and what little there was was adverse; consequently getting away was a series of "tacks," in which much good management was shown by the Mystery, the Boz, and the Skip-Jack, which three took the lead, Boz being first. Off Ward's Island the Nancy, who was doing well, made a great mistake by making a wide tack, by which she lost ground that she was unable afterwards to recover. Off Riker's Island Boz led, with Mystery and Skip-Jack close astern, the others being far off. Between that point and Fort Schuyler, Skip-Jack, all the time hugging the shore, crept up slowly and managed to obtain the lead. At this time the wind had almost entirely died out, and the Nancy and Emma Sophia being becalmed, withdrew from the race. The others crept along, passing Fort Schuyler in the following order:—Skip-Jack, Sophia V., Boz, Mystery, and Sarah; the latter two were very close. The first-class boats continued their race to Sands' Point, and had an exciting contest. The second-class returned to the home stake-boat, and when about half way there a good breeze sprang up, which bowled them along merrily. The order in which the boats came in was:—Skip-Jack, Sophia V., Boz, Mystery, and Sarah, Skip-Jack and Mystery winning the prizes in their respective classes. The officers of the Club are:—Commodore, S. M. Simpson; Vice-Commodore, J. M. Croker; Rear-Commodore, S. A. Varian; Secretary, Mr. Islip; Treasurer, J. M. Varian. The Manhattan Club proposes another race shortly.—*N. Y. Times, today.*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY
ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for on pe cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTRESON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13 fmw§

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter,
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
Joseph Carson, M. D.	

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS.
2 2fmw§

SAXON GREEN.
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Interest Payable January and July.
The Bonds are in
$1000s, $500s, and $100s,
And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.
This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.
Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.
We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.
Full information given at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at
85,
AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 2 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
8 Per Cent. Interest in Gold.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $12,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.
The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.
PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST
All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 5 22 mths1m

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND
MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
On a Completed Road,
Free of U. S. Tax.
This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.
Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, New York.
For sale in Philadelphia by
De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swtj15

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.
We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.
For full particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

INVESTMENT BONDS
PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.
ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.
For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

COAL.
R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1y§
SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, BENEFIT OF BARTON HILL,
MAY 29, 1871,
on which occasion
MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD
will appear for that night only as
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE,
introducing her popular Songs.
GREAT BILL—THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
BAMBOOZLING;
OR, BORROWING A HUSBAND.
Captain Frank Bamboozle.....Barton Hill
Sir Marmaduke Meadows.....F. F. Mackey
Emily.....Miss Lizzie Price
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.
Miss Thistledown...Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard
Gaiters.....Robert Craig
Wildoats.....Barton Hill
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
BARTON HILL AS LORD DUNDREARY.
Robert Craig as.....Asa Trenchard
Miss Lizzie Price as.....Mary Meredith
Miss May Saville as.....Florence Trenchard
Hemple as.....Binney
GREAT BILL. SECURE SEATS EARLY. 5 25 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 26,
BENEFIT OF ROSE WATKINS.
The Domestic Comedietta called
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.
Mr. Augustus Hotwaughter....HARRY WATKINS
Mrs. Angelina Hotwaughter.....ROSE WATKINS
To conclude with the American drama,
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Jocko, the Deformed.....HARRY WATKINS
Isabel Carlton.....ROSE WATKINS
SATURDAY—WATKINS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), May 26,
MASKS AND FACES.
Peg Woffington.....KATE REIGNOLDS
After which, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Cleopatra.....KATE REIGNOLDS
Antony.....Mr. R. Craig
MONDAY, May 29—Benefit of BARTON HILL, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard appearing.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS as.....BOB SACKETT
with the DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
SARATOGA SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 5 22 6t

AMERICAN MUSEUM, N. W. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
Re-engagement of the Great Artist,
ROBERT McWADE.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Crowds assemble at the Levees of the
DOUBLE BABE.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
RIP VAN WINKLE.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
LAST WEEK OF THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
First appearance of
MASTER BROOKS,
the Child Wonder of Song and Dance.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE SILVER FISH.
Comedy, Burlesque, Ethiopian Acts, etc.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK—PHILADELPHIA.—SPRING MEETING.
PREMIUMS, $10,000.
MAY 24.
For horses that have never started for purse, plate, or stake. First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
R. Stetson, Phila., enters b. m. Tanitha.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
Charles H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Fleetwood.
W. H. Doble, Phila., enters blk. s. Young Fillingham.
For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40.
First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
J. McKinley, Phila., br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Massachusetts, enters s. m. Susie.
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Juno.
MAY 25.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:32. First, $900, $450, $150.....$1500
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Le Blondie.
R. P. Stetson, Phila., enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
George P. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters g. m. Belle of Toronto.
William H. Woodruff, Mass., enters b. g. Dew Drop.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James Dougrey, New York, enters br. m. Fanny Lambert.
W. H. King, Phila., enters b. m. Sunbeam.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters s. s. Elmo.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26. First, $1200, $600, $200.....$2000
Budd Doble, Phila., enters s. m. Idol.
T. J. Nodine, L. I., enters S. m. Belle Strickland.
E. C. White, New York, enters b. g. Ed. White (formerly Lute, General Scott, and Jim Smith).
Thomas S. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.
Wm. B. Smith, Connecticut, enters s. m. None Such.
MAY 26.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
M. Roden, New York, enters s. g. Fleetwood.
Ch. H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
J. Shoemaker, Phila., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters b. g. Dunderberg.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
J. McKinley, Phila., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Mass., enters s. m. Susie.
Daniel Dunley, N. Y., enters r. m. Lady Emma.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
Wm. Amer, Phila., enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Cudney, Phila, enters b. s. Andalusia.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James McCusker, Phila., enters s. m. Ruby.
E. C. White, New York, enters ch. m. Fanny Fern.
Open to all except Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid.
First, $1500, $750, $250.....$3500
James McMann, New York, enters b. g. Mountain Boy.
Benjamin Daniels, New York, enters b. m. American Girl.
Wm. H. Doble, Phila, enters b. m. Lucy.
Races 3 in 5 to harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.
Bell will ring at 2:45, and the horses must be ready to start at 3 o'clock sharp, heats to be trotted alternately. Quarter-stretch must be cleared when the horses are called. Band will perform between heats. Restaurant on the grounds. Vehicles will be in attendance to convey visitors to the Park from the Baltimore Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue, every fifteen minutes during the day. Admission one dollar.
GEORGE STURGES, President.
A. A. LECHLER, Secretary,
Office, No. 243 S. SIXTH Street.
5 18 20 23 24 25 26 6t

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary,
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE BRILL PARDON.

THE more the pardon of Brill by Governor Geary is considered the more indefensible does it appear, and it is astonishing to find Republican journals that profess to have a regard for decency and virtue attempting to extenuate the Governor's action. It is alleged that Brill is an old man, that he has a family depending upon him, and that his pardon was asked for by a large number of "influential" citizens, whose importunities his Excellency John W. Geary could not possibly refuse to listen to—all of which reasons for pardon would be equally as forcible if urged in behalf of any burglar or murderer now confined in the penitentiary. If Brill is not too old to commit crime he is not too old to suffer the full penalty, and he should have thought of his family before committing the deed for which he was tried, convicted, and sentenced. If Brill had been a Democrat, and Geary the chosen representative of the "unterrified" instead of being a shining light of Republicanism, we can well imagine the howl of indignation that would have gone up from the journals which are now endeavoring to represent this last abuse of the pardoning power as a commendable action. It is because Brill is a hanger-on of the Republican party, and because he allowed himself to be made use of by certain trading politicians of the Republican party to defeat the wishes of the people in their favor, that the attempt is now being made to apologize for the action of the Governor. The principle in a matter of this kind is the same, however, whether the offenders profess to call themselves Republicans or Democrats; and it certainly does not look very well for Republicans to abuse the Democrats for fraudulent practices at elections when they excuse the same kind of performances if their own party is benefited. If the Republican party cannot maintain its ascendancy without ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and the falsification of election returns, the sooner it gives way to the Democracy the better, and the surest way to bring the party to destruction is to countenance the commission of just such crimes. There are attached to every party hosts of unprincipled political tricksters, whose only principles are to be on the winning side and to fill their own pockets at all hazards. Brill was the pliant instrument of an unscrupulous ring of men who have disgraced the Republican party of this city ever since its organization, and it was at their dictation that Geary granted the pardon. That the Governor is conscious of the fact that this transaction will not bear inspection is demonstrated, to our satisfaction at least, by the peremptory refusal of the State Department to permit the papers in the Brill case to be published. If this pardon was a proper one, and if it had been procured by proper means, there not only would not be any necessity for concealment, but the Governor would only be too glad to vindicate himself by showing upon what grounds, and at whose solicitation, the pardon was granted. Election frauds should be punished to the full extent of the law, no matter who commits them or to what party he may profess to belong. It is the duty of decent men of all parties to aid in bringing to punishment such offenders as Brill, and it is disgraceful that the Governor of this Commonwealth, at the bidding of a few party hacks, who will throw him overboard without mercy when they are done with him, should, for the sake of an insincere compliment at the hands of a party convention, abuse the prerogative of pardon and practically make himself an apologist for such a crime as that for which Brill was convicted.

AMENDMENT OF THE LIBEL LAW.

A BILL was introduced in the State Senate yesterday which proposed to so amend the law of libel that in all prosecutions it shall be competent for the defense to produce testimony to prove the truthfulness of the alleged libel, and that its publication was not prompted by malice, but was for the public benefit. Such a change of the law would apparently still leave to courts and juries the power to determine whether the offending publisher could thoroughly justify his obnoxious publication; and the spirit of the age, as well as the important public duties performed by newspapers, demands some such modification. For wanton, malicious, unnecessary, and injurious newspaper attacks upon private character it is right that private citizens should have a speedy and certain remedy; and it is right that a tolerably severe libel law should be left upon the statute books to furnish the means of redress against such wrongs. On the other hand, the freedom of newspaper comment on public events, public questions, public officials, and aspirants for office is the vital essence of a genuine republican system of government, because it is folly to talk of a people governing a nation, State, or city, if all the facts affecting such government are not freely and clearly disclosed through the agency of the press. The existing laws and constitutional guarantees provide for free comment on officials, office-hunters, and governmental affairs. But there is a large, legitimate domain of newspaper comment in which the press is not so well protected as it should be. It has become one of its accepted duties to expose frauds of various descriptions, and to aid in the detection of crime. In assisting the officers of justice to track down a fugitive murderer, in unearthing dens of iniquity, in calling the attention of Courts and juries, as well as Legislatures and Congresses, to crying evils, it is forever laboring to promote the best interests of the body politic. Sometimes, however, in discharging these duties, mistakes are inadvertently made and injuries are inflicted upon innocent private individuals; but it seems only fair and just that where the publisher can prove that his statements were true, or that they were made for an unquestionably good purpose, such considerations should be allowed to have due weight with a jury. The control of newspapers sometimes passes into the hands of utterly reckless men, who do not hesitate to wantonly assail private character or to publish unblushing falsehoods; and it is to the interest of all properly conducted newspapers, as well as the public, that the courts should furnish a speedy remedy for such journalistic outrages. Even the truth, so far as it is applicable to private character, should not be published, unless some important public purpose is to be served thereby. But if an expert pickpocket visits a country town for the express purpose of plying his nefarious vocation, surely an editor should not be punished as a libeller for putting his readers on their guard against such a rascal, and denied an opportunity alike of proving the guilt of the pickpocket and the good motive which induced the publication. So, in a hunt for a murderer. The whole country was excited over the Nathan murder. Various individuals were suspected, and the supplied proofs of their guilt were freely discussed. As the law now stands several of these suspected persons can institute a series of libel suits, with a fair prospect of success; but it is not just, after the newspapers aid in tracking down many real criminals, that they should be continually liable to punishment for their occasional mistakes.

Fortunately for the press, its most important rights are guaranteed by constitutional provisions. But in the details and forms of legal proceedings against it, there is still retained some of the worst machinery of the common law of England, which was devised for the express purpose of destroying the liberty of journalism. All such antiquated, arbitrary, and iniquitous relics of English despotism should be destroyed.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Nagle, and promptly passed by the Senate, will not answer, and the Washington Square property-holders and the members of the Legislature may as well make up their minds to the fact that *all* the public buildings must and will be put up on Penn Square. Mr. Nagle's bill, by authorizing the construction of the municipal offices on the four Penn Squares, and by retaining the courts and their offices in their present locality, practically surrenders to the Washington Square ring most of what they ask for; and it is, like all the other bills introduced at the present session of the Legislature, a disgraceful trick to defeat the expressed wishes of the people of this city. Property must be very valuable in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares, or the holders of it could not be able to pay in the manner they are doing to carry their point.

But, after all, money cannot do everything, and although the Senate is willing to do the bidding of the anti-Penn Square ring, the House is not yet captured, nor is it likely to be. There is some force yet in public opinion, and certain Philadelphia members of the Legislature have too much regard for their future political prospects to dare to upset the verdict of the people of this city as expressed at the October election.

Apart from every other consideration, it would be a piece of utter folly to attempt to divide the public offices in the manner proposed by the Nagle bill. If the public buildings are to be put up with a regard for economy; if they are to be heated, lighted, ventilated, and cared for economically; and if they are to be architectually ornamental to the city, they must be together, and the only proper site for them is at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, just where the commissioners have proposed to put them, with the approbation of all the citizens of Philadelphia except certain property-holders who are interested in other localities and certain old fogies who make it a point to protest against every public improvement that may be proposed. The Nagle bill is nothing but the mean trick of men who are determined to rule or ruin, and it is the last desperate effort of an unscrupulous ring of interested persons who are determined to leave nothing undone to carry their point and to prevent the public buildings from being placed where the people of Philadelphia have decided that they should be. The only proper disposition that can be made of this bill is for the House to squelch it in the same manner that it did its predecessors. This we are certain will be done, and with the failure of their last attempt to upset the popular verdict of last October, it is to be hoped that the anti-Penn Squarites will be forced to come to the conclusion that it is no use for them longer to kick against the pricks, and that they had better give up their project for placing any of the public buildings upon either Washington or Independence Square as a bad job.

IT IS announced that the accounts of the United States Navy Department in England have been transferred from the house of Baring Brothers & Co. to the recently-established house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., at London. Baring Brothers have had the management of these funds for over thirty years, and the change is a very flattering recognition of the new firm. The other United States accounts, held for a long time by English houses, will also at no distant period be placed in the hands of American brokers. The house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., although but recently established, has already won for itself a first-class reputation among the great English financial firms.

RE DEMOCRACY.

Captain James H. Cooper, the Candidate for Surveyor-General.

Captain James H. Cooper, of Lawrence county, who received the nomination for Surveyor-General at the recent Democratic State Convention, is a native of Allegheny county. Losing both his parents in early life, he had something of a struggle with the world, and is what is known as a "self-made man." At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in a company which was recruited in Lawrence county, and afterwards became well known as Battery B, of the 1st Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserves. Mr. Cooper was chosen orderly sergeant at the start, and was chosen captain on the reorganization of the regiment to which it was attached. Captain Cooper participated with his battery in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from the beginning of the war until August, 1864, when he returned home, on the expiration of his term of enlistment. On being mustered out the officers of the other batteries of the regiment joined in recommending him for the colonelcy, this recommendation being endorsed by General Meade and other officers of high rank.

Captain Cooper has never held any civil office. At the organization of the present Legislature, he was made the Democratic candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, but the Republicans having a fair majority, was defeated, as a matter of course. At the same time, the Republican Senators cast their votes for him for Sergeant-at-Arms of the upper branch of the Legislature, hoping to attract one or two Democratic votes, and thus defeat the caucus nominee of the majority. Captain Cooper, however, was too true a party man to attempt to slip into office in this flanking fashion, and his involuntary candidacy in the Senate was a failure. His friends claim for him unquestioned integrity and fine business qualifications. Being happily unknown to the people of the State in civil life, this claim must be allowed to pass for the present.

OBITUARY.

Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris.

A cable telegram from Versailles states that on Tuesday night the Archbishop of Paris, ten hostages, and nearly fifty priests, were murdered in cold blood by the Communists at Mazas prison. As this announcement comes in the shape of a special despatch to the New York *World*, which is exceedingly given to sensationalism in its European specials, there is some probability that it is nothing more than a street rumor, and that the wretches who have laid the finest buildings of Paris in ashes have not been guilty of this crowning infamy. If it should prove true that Archbishop Darboy and his companions in prison have been murdered, as stated, the Communal revolt of 1870 will deserve to outrank the Reign of Terror of the First Revolution in downright infamy.

Georges Darboy, D. D., was born at Fayl-Billot, in the Department of Haut-Marne, on the 16th of January, 1813, being a fellow-countryman of Mgr. Morlot. He was for some time Professor of Philosophy and Dogmatic Theology in the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Langres. In 1846 he went to Paris, where he was appointed by Mgr. Affre chaplain to the College Henri IV. Mgr. Sibour made him honorary vicar, with the mission of inspecting the religious instruction in the colleges of the diocese. These different functions brought him in relation with a very large number of families, and procured him friends in various quarters. In 1854 he accompanied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; was named by the Emperor to the Episcopal See of Nancy in 1859; and was promoted to the Archepiscopate of Paris in January, 1863. He is known as the author of "Les Femmes de la Bible," "L'Introduction a l'Imitation de Jesus Christ," and other works. Mgr. Darboy received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, August 12, 1860, and was promoted Grand Officer, August 14, 1863.

Archbishop Darboy has long enjoyed the reputation of being a man of extremely liberal views, both as the head of the see of Paris and as a member of the French Senate under the Empire, which position he held by virtue of his archiepiscopal office. In November, 1867, he made a speech on the Roman question which created a profound sensation and served to alienate him from the Pope and the favor of the Roman hierarchy. The liberal position taken by him in the Hyacinthe troubles, last year, tended but little to restore him to Papal favor.

Since then the Archbishop had not appeared prominently in public affairs until the outbreak of the Communal revolt. On the 7th of April he was arrested by the Communal authorities, in company with his sister and the cures of several Paris churches. Every article of value in their habitations was carried off, their residences being literally sacked. The Archbishop was conducted to Mazas prison, where he was immured in a cell about six feet by ten in dimensions, and lighted by one small window. He was allowed to receive his food from his friends outside the prison, but that was about the only privilege accorded him. He was not permitted to see any newspapers or to receive in any way intelligence of passing events. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, who was permitted to visit him on April 23, was the first person from outside the prison that he was suffered to see. Mr. Washburne on that day interceded in his behalf, but could extract no concessions from the Communal leaders, who declared that the Archbishop was held simply as a hostage, save the permission to visit him freely at any time. Previous to the visit of Mr. Washburne, the Archbishop made an appeal to President Thiers to stop the cruelties with the perpetration of which the Commune accused the Versailles Government. His appeal was couched in touching terms. "This request," he wrote, "comes from the heart of a man who of late has seen much misery. It comes from a French heart which bleeds at the misfortunes of our own country. It comes from a religious heart, ready to sacrifice everything, even life, to save those whom God has made his flock and fellow-citizen." In response to this appeal, M. Thiers wrote a letter to the Archbishop, characterizing the allegations of cruelty on the part of the legitimate government as absolutely false.

Subsequent to Mr. Washburne's intercession in behalf of the Archbishop, the German authorities made an effort to save him from the fate which hung over him as long as he was in the power of the Communists, threatening to interfere in the struggle between the Government and the Commune in case of any mishap to the Archbishop. Mgr. Darboy remained secure until the entrance of the Versaillists into the city, on the 21st instant, and the whole civilized world will await with anxiety the confirmation or denial of the report of his brutal murder.

It is a noteworthy fact that Archbishop Darboy, if he has been murdered, will be the third Archbishop of Paris who has met a violent death within a quarter of a century. His predecessor, Mgr. Affre, was brutally shot during the troubles of June, 1848, after he had taken his stand on a barricade, armed only with his golden cross and an olive branch, to plead for peace between the combatants; and still later, another Archbishop of Paris was assassinated in church.

NOTICES.

PRICES AND STYLES RIGHT.
PRICES AND STYLES RIGHT.
PRICES AND STYLES RIGHT.
PRICES AND STYLES RIGHT.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—Our Spring Business has far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We have employed some 65 hands for cutting and 1500 to manufacture the goods into our magnificent styles of Clothing. On Saturday we will open with an entire new lot of Ten Dollar Suits, far surpassing anything offered this season. Light and dark brown and garnet-mixed Cheviots, mixed double and twist Cassimere, "all wool," all for the low sum of Ten Dollars. Then comes the immense quantity of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, suits of white and brown Linen, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete and Diagonal rib Worsted. We also have an abundance of Linen Dusters, and, in fact, everything that constitutes a Gentleman's Wardrobe, guaranteed far superior in style and workmanship, and in prices lower than any other house in the United States.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Special attention is invited to our

DIAMOND DEPARTMENT,

Greatly increased the past week by recent importations, and more complete than at any previous season.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT St.,

5 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4pIm Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S. BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
730 mwf3[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

BLOOD, BONE, AND TISSUE-MAKING DIET FOR CHILDREN,
Hubbell's Prepared Wheat.
POUNDS, 50 CENTS.
HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chesnut St.
5 22 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between EDWARD DORAN and RICHARD H. GRIFFITH, under the firm name of DORAN & GRIFFITH, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said RICHARD H. GRIFFITH is authorized to settle all accounts due to and by the said firm.
EDWARD DORAN,
RICHARD H. GRIFFITH.
Philadelphia, May 25, 1871.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the said RICHARD H. GRIFFITH at 117 S. SECOND Street. 5 26 3t*

ESTATE OF JAMES R. GARRIGUES, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to
FREDERICK SORANTON,
HENRY H. GARRIGUES,
Executors.
5 26 f6t* Residence, No. 2015 OGDEN Street.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, OPENS June 1st.
Terms for June, $3 per day. 5 26 fmw6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

1805. FINE GROCERIES. 1805.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
Invite the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings to their large and fresh stock of
FINE GROCERIES,
Which they offer at greatly reduced prices.
Families about removing to the country can find here a full supply of everything fine in the Grocery line. All orders given will be securely packed, and delivered free of charge to the depots. All goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.
BEST TEAS,
" COFFEES,
" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, } Specialties.
5 25 2t4p

CLOTHING.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS
Of Fine Spring Suits now ready at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands
Of Boys of every age can now be accommodated with Choice Clothes Cheap at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands
Of citizens of all sizes and shapes can now walk right into Splendid Spring Garments at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands
Of Splendid Piece Goods of every variety now ready to be made to your measure at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Particularly the
TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
NOBODY CAN BEAT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FOR TAILORING
FASHIONABLE
SPRING, DURABLE,
FOR SUMMER, CHEAP.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY
RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,
ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 South DELAWARE Avenue.
D. M. ROBINSON,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
GAW, BACON & CO.,
No. 315 WALNUT Street.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.
5 14 10t

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

"LACES."
We have now in store a handsome assortment of
Llama Lace Sacques,
Flowing and Closed Sleeves,
AND
Llama Lace Pointes,
In all qualities,
Which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp
PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 3 3 tf

CARPETINGS, ETC.

25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.
5 5 fmw6m

GLASS.

SKY LIGHT GLASS,
3-16, ¼, ⅝, and 1 inch thick.
ROUGH AND RIBBED.

200 plates	Ribbed,	24x60,	¼ inch.
200 "	"	24x72,	¼ "
100 "	"	24x84,	3-16 "
100 "	"	28x80,	3-16 "
500 "	Hammered,	24x60,	¼ inch.
100 "	"	24x72,	¼ "
125 "	"	24x60,	¼ "
100 "	"	24x84,	¼ "
16,000 feet	Rough,	¼	inch, assorted sizes.
3,000 "	"	⅜	" "
4,000 "	"	½	" "
10,000 "	Rough and Fluted.		

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH ST.,
5 19 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER ANOTHER LOT OF
Worked Shoes and Cushions
Commenced and Pattern ready—a Bargain.
One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.
One lot of Shoes, $1.
Handsome Black Gimp.
Black and Colored Buttons.
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Pearl and Ivory Buttons.
Coat Loops. 4 26 wfm 1m4p
RAPSON'S,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

DRAMATIC SKETCHES—No. 5.

The Stage Carpenter, with a Dissertation on "Traps."

What makes a stage carpenter so glum? It is a fact that one is seldom or never seen in whom the elements of huffiness and gruffiness are not equally commingled, and at the expense of all softer emotions. The stage carpenter's hand appears to be against every man, and every man's hand against his. And yet the reason is not hard to get at. He is driven so hard and so continually that he has no time for the amenities; he is jolted so incessantly that the milk in his nature becomes curdled. No one in the theatre is in such complete and never-ending request, no one is dismissed so cavalierly when the work is done, and no one gets so little credit for what he does.

A weight on his mind is the safety of the bridges, "runs," etc., with which all romantic pieces more or less abound. This sort of responsibility is entirely exceptional with him. The stage manager, prompter, and property-man all have grave responsibilities, but none of them affect the safety of life or limb. In many of the carpenter's contrivances this consideration is prominent, and it must be additionally remembered that every imitation rock, tree, or balcony is made just as light and with as little wood and as few nails as will serve the purpose.

When Mr. Forrest was playing his last engagement at the Academy of Music, in this city, *Coriolanus* was produced. It was a "grand revival," and great pains was taken with it. In the coronation scene it was arranged that the "eagle in a dove cot" should mount a tremendous platform, the highest ever constructed, where, with the other characters grouped pyramidically around him to the base, he might form a spectacle for angels to weep over and admire. The "Eminent," however, what with a poor conscience, the gout, the business not being overly good, and other complications, was nervous about it. In his mad youth he may have cut some antics, but the case was now altered. Before he would trust his august foot to this Throne of Royal State, the whole establishment had to tramp over it, headed, by the tragedian's express stipulation, by the carpenter who built it! Nor did this novel inspection end with the first night. At every representation of the piece Forrest would have, between acts, the ceremony solemnly repeated. At the extreme top of the staging was a little space a few feet square, on which "Coriolanus" was to stand, and on this it was Mr. Forrest's humor to have the carpenter stamp and gesticulate, and to test in divers other ways; the actor in his robes looking grimly on at the little round-shouldered man in overalls and paper cap, capering away for dear life! It was an instructive scene.

Everything great or small, simple or complex, in the way of scenery, the stage carpenter must furnish. In addition to all this he has the working of the stage in his hands, the changing and setting of scenes, etc. This of itself is enough to turn a man's hair grey in a month. This is his night work, and all day he is getting ready to do it. Concerning his handiwork, he is expected to make, and does make, anything from a ship to a steam engine. Some of the most magnificent-looking machinery ever invented has been the work of the stage carpenter. There was a piece once acted at the Bowery Theatre called *The Working Men of New York*, in which the mechanical effects were something stupendous. In one scene the dastardly assailer of female immaculateness was caught in the machinery of the mill in which the heroine worked, and whither the heavy man had followed her. He was drawn into the mill and ground into bloody pulp, as he richly deserved to be.. The curtain invariably went up a second time on this scene, but one night there was a hitch somewhere, and when, after a delay, the *encore* was responded to, three or four men were discovered with fly-wheels on their heads and walking-beams under their arms, carrying off with great alacrity the largest engine ever seen in this country except that of the Great Eastern. This was too much even for the "East Side," and for once injured innocence was not properly appreciated at the Bowery.

The sense of responsibility of which we have spoken, however, is at times strangely absent. The stage carpenter works for a vast outside unseen something, and he unconsciously, yet naturally, grows to regard only that incentive. The everyday mechanic feels no such consuming anxiety about his work. If it is good work there is an end. But the stage carpenter's work may be ever so good and yet fail. There is no safety for him until the curtain falls; and if the result is failure, it is not the disappointment of one purchaser, but of hundreds of people. Thus his sometimes recklessness of safety, to either himself or others, is explained if it is not excused. Here is a story in point. During the performance of the spectacle of the *Ice Witch* at a Southern theatre a few years ago, a "trap" had been set and was ready for use. A front scene was on (in the first "groove" or "entrance;" a "carpenter's scene" as it is sometimes called, designed to afford opportunity for resetting the stage without interrupting the performance,) and back of it everything was prepared for the climax of the piece. Just before the prompter's whistle blew, however, a luckless ballet girl, running hurriedly across the stage to avoid being caught by the "change," stepped on the trap and was precipitated into the cellar. At once all was consternation, and in the midst of it the scene changed. A lot of frightened people went streaming to the carpenter, crying, "Oh, Mr. G——, one of the girls has fallen down the trap and broken her leg!" and more to that effect. Mr. G. for a little time was aghast; he was like that swearing man who could not do justice to the occasion. Finally he roared:—"I knew some of you fools would *break that trap*, yet! A man can't leave a thing a minute in this place without its being *interfered with*. I'm not going to put up with such foolishness, and the stage manager shall know it!" Not that old G—— was a hard-hearted man, either,—only as it grew towards eleven o'clock he scarcely knew whether he stood on his head or his heels. And this little anecdote (not a trifle to the ballet-girl, it may be mentioned by the way, who went lame for life) leads us naturally and gracefully to one of the topics of the present article.

No little part of the stage equipment, as we have heretofore shown, is located far above the floor of the stage, and, on the other hand, as great a share of it is beneath. The entire space from the cellar floor to the roof is stage room, the spectator in most scenes seeing only one-third, and never more than one-half, of it. The excavations beneath the stage proper should at certain points (chosen generally as far back as possible) be as deep as the distance from the floor to the grooves at the bottom of the flies. This is to allow for "sinking" scenes, as they are termed, one of the greatest of stage conveniences, and productive of most pleasing effects. The entire basement does not require to be of this depth, but an ample area is at all points desirable. This subscenic region is largely utilized, and a principal means of communication is the "trap." A complicated system of scaffolding and machinery is required to sustain these simple-looking affairs, and to depress and raise them at the proper times. They are of all sizes, from the grave in *Hamlet* to the piece as large as the hand. In the course of a few years a stage becomes so honeycombed with these solutions of its continuity that one can scarcely step in any direction without placing foot on some possible footfall. The chief carpenter is responsible for the condition of the traps and the safety of the stage-floor, and a serious responsibility it is. The severest penalty is attached to any tampering with the traps when they are not required in the performance at hand. When required they are worked by certain trusted hands, chosen among the assistant carpenters and shifters, and the chief, if he can be spared from the stage, goes himself below to superintend their proper working. Muted bells, similar to the flymen's signals, are hung in the vicinity, under control of the prompter. A code of alarums is agreed upon, and every precaution is taken, but the risks are considerable and accidents will sometimes happen.

Traps differ in kind almost as much as in size. Those oftenest used are the plain "sliding" trap, the "folding," and the "star" trap. There is no risk in descending on the first named, and no particular peril in the ascent, unless it is necessary to make a very sudden appearance, when if the performer is not agile he may lose his legs. The folding trap is lightly swung on doors hinged at the side. It must be taken "on the fly," and to take it requires more nerve than most people have. We should like to see the man who is positive that one thing can be done as well as another, make that leap in the dark. Provision is made for the protection of the performer by having mattresses, etc, laid to catch him in his descent, but it happens sometimes that they are *not* laid. Hernandez Foster, the pantomimist, a season or two since, trusting implicitly to a carpenter who had never before gone back on him, "took" one of these traps, and found out in less time than he could wink that there was no bed laid, and furthermore discovered that some cheerful idiot had chosen that very spot, of all others, for the stowing of a choice lot of old iron and lumber. No man but a pantomimist or a circus rider would ever have got over that little adventure.

But the perils of the folding trap are nothing as compared to those of the deadly "star" trap. This is the pantomimist's terror—his *bete noir*. It is circular, about the size of a barrel, and formed of a series of slats opening outwards, each piece terminating in a sharp point. It is used only from beneath upwards. It requires no demonstration to show that the ascent must be made like an arrow from the bow, or else that the actor will be impaled by his resisting weight on these dozen or more sharp points. Here a life depends on the carpenter and the soundness of his tackle. The "star" trap is a dangerous device and should be banished from the stage. Numerous accidents are reported from its use, although it is not known that any have ever resulted fatally in this country. There is a theatrical tradition that an actor was once caught by the neck by one of them in a Liverpool theatre, and instantly killed in sight of the audience. G. W. A.

REPUBLICANISM.

The Future of the Republican Party Depends Upon the City.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

The Republican State Convention has, after a comparatively speaking short session, closed its labors, and presented a ticket that will command the respect and confidence of the people. The great danger to the Republican party has not, however, been overcome. Obstacles in the way of its success are yet to be overcome. For the last two years, when the Gibraltar of Republicanism in the interior has given way to the enemy, and nearly brought about ruinous disaster and defeat as a result of indifference, the true Republicans of Philadelphia have rushed into the contest, and borne aloft the banner of victory;—all this, however at a fearful cost. They elevated to political position persons whose acts have caused every honest man to bow the head in shame, and at the present day the same danger now threatens the party, but in a far more disastrous shape than in the past. Efforts are being made by a few Ring leaders in the party to nominate candidates of the same stamp and calibre, and for no other reason or purpose than to retain control of the people, and keep the offices in the grasp of the followers of the Ring, without regard to the wishes of the people or their true welfare. This power has been exerted with pernicious effect in the past, and is to be attempted again.

To carry on our government our citizens are heavily taxed, and yet how frequently we are called upon to notice that there is but little protection to life, liberty, or property! The guardians of the public peace, many of them, are those who have had another profession outside of the law, and which has been carried on even under the color of the law; crimina's have been let loose upon society; and men, acknowledged as such, have been elected to positions of honor and trust in the community. Unfit candidates have in the past been foisted upon the Republican party, and, merely for the sake of breaking the effect of a party defeat, have been permitted to be elected. Is the same policy to be pursued again?

Three years ago the Republican party, through sheer indifference, lost the chief magistracy of the city and brought about a corrupt and shameful police government. Are its members now to stand with folded arms and see nominees placed upon the ticket who will certainly bring to it an ignominious defeat? Will they permit men to force themselves into the position of candidates in opposition to the wishes of the masses? We say, emphatically, that no man has a right, no matter how high his ambition may be, to push himself forward at the expense of his party, and by so doing lead it to ruin and defeat. The disappointment of such a man is but a small matter compared with the loss to a political party, which brings in its train increased taxation, freedom to lawlessness, and the ascendancy of the rowdy portion of the community. Those who are engaged in this matter of defeating the wishes of the Republicans of the city are not worthy of the name of Republicans. Self governs them, not the good of the party. We call upon the masses to be up and doing. Every hour is important. Let them brace themselves for action; aim surely and steadily at the defeat of the Rings, and it can be accomplished. Let them "shake off the dewdrops from their brows," buckle on their armor, and enter the political battle-field determined on victory, and victory will be obtained and the great Republican party saved. ANTI-RING.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Rose Watkins will have a benefit this evening, when the comedietta of *It Takes Two to Quarrel* and the drama of *The Pioneer Patriot* will be represented.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Peg Woffington" in *Masks and Faces* and as "Cleopatra" in the farce of *Anthony and Cleopatra*.

On Monday Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit, on which occasion Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard will appear in *The Bonny Fish Wife*. *Bamboozling* and *Our American Cousin* will also be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Saratoga* will be represented for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

AT THE MUSEUM Mr. Robert McWade will appear for the last times as "Rip Van Winkle" this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening, at which the Japanese will appear and execute some of their remarkable feats of skill and strength.

A family matinee will be given to-morrow.

MRS. L. C. LEVIN DE BARROS, assisted by several eminent artists, will give a concert this evening at Musical Fund Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

REFRIGERATORS,
Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

MARRIED.

BARNES—SMITH.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, J. HARRISON BARNES to Miss CLARA SMITH, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE SOPHIA, wife of Andrew Caldwell, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 630 North Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FAUST.—On the 22d instant, MARY ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of David and Jane Faust, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 502 North Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HARRIS.—On the 23d instant, LETITIA, daughter of Letitia and the late Richard Harris, aged 17 years 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 502 North Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HASSALL.—On the 23d instant, JOHN HASSALL, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Tolman, No. 1109 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

LIPPINCOTT.—On the 24th instant, EDWIN LIPPINCOTT, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Westfield Meeting House, N. J., on Seventh day, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Carriages will be at Riverton to meet the 2 P. M. train from Walnut street wharf.

MUSTIN.—On Thursday, 24th instant, ALFRED B., son of John and Mary T. Mustin, aged 24 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 3904 Spruce street, W. P., on Monday next, at 2½ o'clock.

RUPP.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 25th inst., HERBERT REYNOLDS, eldest son of Thomas and Emeline P. Rupp, aged 20 years 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 918 Race street, on Sunday morning, May 28th, at 9 o'clock. Interment in Cedar Hill.

SINES.—On the 22d instant, ANNE GRIESINGER, wife of Thomas Sines, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, and members of Golden Rule Temple, No. 25, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 570 Fulton street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker.

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
5 19 fmw3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city.

Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.

Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "UNITED COMPANIES OF NEW JERSEY" are cautioned against assenting to the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company before they have a full opportunity of understanding the great sacrifice of their interest proposed by said lease. By means of the press, and an early meeting of the Stockholders, to be duly announced, an opportunity for full discussion will be afforded.

5 25 2t MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY now run a new line of cars up Third street and down Second street from Oxford to Dauphin streets, in connection with their Main or White line cars, passing the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot going both ways. 5 26 3t*

MINISTERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS for the Forty-seventh Anniversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION by calling for them at the Society's House, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, before the 27th inst. 5 22 6t

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
wfm[] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

A **BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS**
WENONAH.

Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
5 16 12trp* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE.

A Property on the south side of
Chesnut St., Between Third and Fourth,
42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Company, or other Public Building.
Address "IMPROVEMENT," at this office.
5 15 mwf6t

FOR SALE.
"SPRING LAKE."
An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.
Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
Elegant Double Four-Story Brick and Brown Stone Residence,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND ARCH STREETS,
(No. 1936), 40 feet front by 150 feet deep; well built and finished with all modern improvements and conveniences; parlor, reception room, dining room, 2 kitchens, and laundry on first floor, and 16 additional rooms on the remaining floors; 2 bath rooms, 2 water closets, etc. Will be sold on TUESDAY, May 30, at the Exchange, by M. THOMAS & SON. 5 25 3t

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 921 N. THIRTEENTH Street, for three or four months. Inquire on the premises. 5 26 2t

THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S IS THE most reliable to be had; they have the largest and cheapest stock to select from; they in all cases give satisfaction.
Their three stores are thronged daily; give them a call; you will save money and get the newest styles. GOULD & CO., northeast corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and No. 1296 MARKET street. 5 26 6trp

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—REFRIGERATORS, Water-coolers, etc.; Table Cutlery, Birdcages, Mats, Brushes, etc.; Iron, Wire, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware. THEO. H. BECHER,
No. 1319 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly with John A. Murphey, lately with E. J. Williams.) 5 26 6t*

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is rapidly progressing towards the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 Per Cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twentfes are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on applicaon at any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

For sale in Philadelphia by
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third st.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 S. Third street.
D. C. W. SMITH & CO., No. 121 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock street.
JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 Walnut street.
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 S. Third street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourth and Market streets. 3 27mwf3m

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 9tf

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.
LONDON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE
Complete Sewing Machine
OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WEEE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—

I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM,
Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED,
No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.

The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not get another. It works beautiful.
Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
TROY, N. Y., April 22, 1869.

Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich.

It works beautifully. We are turning out three dozen pairs of shoes per day, 18 button-holes in each pair. MARY E. GREEN,
No. 162 Richmond street, Philadelphia.

I have had one of your Combination Button-hole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it by far the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON,
Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.

I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK,
Pastor of the Third Reformed Church,
No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Price of this Celebrated Machine only $75.
Price of the Plain Machine, $60.
Call at the Company's Warerooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,
and examine it in motion. 5 2 tuthf

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 12m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, in the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.
HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 5t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 12 17trp*

TOWN AND COUNTRY,

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It becomes increasingly evident that among many civilized nations there will be in the future a distinction of class even more important than the old difference between gentle and simple, or between rich and poor—the distinction between town and country. Like many other things English, we have recognized it without becoming more than half conscious of it; the political suffrage in our towns differs wholly from the political suffrage in the counties, and the method of administration, however it may work practically, is as different in principle as freedom from despotism. If Mr. Goschen's proposed county financial boards are established, they will be the first distinct example of the invasion of the country in England by the principles of the towns. The terrible contest going on round Paris, whatever were the intentions of those who began it, has resolved itself into a struggle between town and country, and proceeds upon the denial by one side of the political doctrine which the French were supposed to have founded on the one political sentiment retained by them amid the wreck of their institutions—the passion for compact national unity. The American phenomena which point in the same direction are not so well known in this country, and yet it would not be too much to say that the single city of New York is at this moment threatening to falsify every one of the principles which underlie American institutions.

The early eulogists of American democracy were accustomed to assert that the United States had a sufficient security against the dangers which had elsewhere proved fatal to experiments of the same kind in the universal extension of local government. The secret of the political success of the Americans, said De Tocqueville, was the complete organization of the township. All large circumscriptions—the United States, the several States, the counties—were only multiplications of the township, and whatever was distinctive of the township was distinctive also of the collected townships. If this account of the American system had remained true, that system would now be a great example of the predominance of the country over the towns. We do not say that the exact contrary of this has actually occurred, but it is the fact that numbers of intelligent Americans have persuaded themselves it is on the point of occurring. They declare that influences, beginning in the city of New York, are threatening to spread themselves over the whole of the country. There are few Englishmen who have not heard of the present administration of the Erie Railway as a permanent swindle; but very few have as yet recognized that the seizure of this great undertaking by its present directors was both in itself and in its consequences one of the most extraordinary events of our day, and one worthy even of diverting attention from the stupendous drama which has been enacted since last July on the European continent. The history of the Erie transactions began in the occupation of a board-room by a hired mob in the pay of the speculators whose names have become almost famous through their association with these occurrences. The invasion of the offices of the Northwestern Railway Company by a crowd of fast stock-jobbers accustomed to "bonnet" strangers on the Exchange would be a very scandalous event in England; but the powers which would at once rouse themselves to punish or put an end to it would act so effectually as very shortly to leave nothing remaining but the memory of a scandal. But the invaders of Erie held their ground as confidently and as securely as a Parisian mob which in ordinary times has occupied the Tuileries and the Legislative Chamber. They obtained the command of the receipts brought in by the traffic, and they appear to have possessed themselves of a still more important power in the facilities which the ostensible direction of the company afforded them of issuing fresh stock of a kind which, however discredited in the market, has always retained some speculative value. It is admitted on all sides that it is the command thus secured over many millions of dollars which has enabled them to defy every attack made on them in the interests of civil justice. They had to fear the civil tribunals; with us, it would not have taken a week to dispossess them under an injunction of the Court of Chancery. But it is openly stated that they have bought over the two judges who exercise more immediate jurisdiction over the scene of their violence and fraud. They had to fear the powerful municipal corporation of New York, which has the police at its command. But it is scarcely denied that the principal members of the corporation are now sharing in the plunder of the railway company. After all precautions had been taken they had to fear the Legislature. We need not hesitate to say Parliament in this country would have postponed everything else to the suppression of this public outrage. But the Erie speculators have bribed a majority of members of the State Legislature of New York, which has actually passed a measure to give a colors of legality to the seizure of the railway, and declines to repeal it. And now it is publicly affirmed that the Erie directors, the managers of the New York corporation, and the leaders of the parliamentary majority have combined for further operations; that the receipts of the railway traffic and the proceeds of local taxation, under a measure now before the Legislature, are to be fused, and a vast fund thus formed for corruption which will ultimately extend much beyond the limits of the State of New York.

Although a meeting has recently been held in New York to give expression to the public indignation which is said to be felt somewhere, the language of most Americans on the subject is that of humorous despair. The excuses which they sometimes offer do not appear to us greatly to the point. They allege that New York is not a fair sample of the United States, since it is in the main an Irish city. The retort is better than the argument, for the Irishmen in New York do not, after all, form quite a third of the population; and even if they did the great peril does not lie in the corruptibility of New York, but in the susceptibility of places and persons beyond New York to corrupt New York influences. Occasionally Americans tell us that the new power which is destroying them is the power of great joint-stock corporations, which, being unknown when the foundations of the American political system were laid, could not have been provided against. It seems to us, however, that the really startling part of the matter is not the influence of a great railway company, but the fact that this influence can be suddenly seized by a city mob and retained and used for the worst private and public objects by the men who hired the mob. It is not the mere existence of the railway company, but the accident of its having a terminus and a set of offices in New York, which has brought about this astonishing series of events. Englishmen must be pardoned for saying that the true and inevitable inference from these occurrences seems to them to be that no institution characteristic of American democracy can hold its own against the influences of a great and wealthy city, itself democratically governed. Universal suffrage, frequent elections, local self-government, the popular choice of the judicial body, the payment, but the moderate payment, of the representatives of the people, the low salaries of the judges, even an apparently rational and highly simplified code of legal procedure—each of these seems to have separately contributed to the generation of an entirely new political virus, which, beginning in a low and impudent fraud, is now spreading itself by contagion over the whole of the State of New York, and seems likely to be diffused through every State in the Federation. All the institutions we have named may have worked well among the rural population, and in cities not as yet too powerful; but the moral climate of one great city has perverted them, and in their distorted shape they seem likely to assimilate to themselves all the once praised characteristics of American democracy. American institutions a few years since falsified the predictions of their earlier apologists by the successes against the South. It had been universally laid down that the American democracy would prove weak for attack, though strong for defense; yet it proved capable of as energetic an offensive effort as a people ever made. The result of the war was, however, not the less the falsification of theory, and it is to be expected that many other prognostications concerning the Americans will turn out to have been too confidently made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES W. HAVENS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 27t

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENT

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAH JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PELKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PELKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of {L. S.} our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.
52. The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Association.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in- {L. S.} terested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,
5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in- {L. S.} rested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.
RICHARD DONAGAN,
5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons inte- {L. S.} rested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honoraole the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.
RICHARD DONAGAN,
5 19 Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon BARNEY BYRNE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI- {L. S.} SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WALTER GNOLA, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Joseph Harrison, Jr., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, made between said parties, dated August 8, 1867, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 89, page 303, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI- {L. S.} SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER P. BUIST, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Barnabus Hannett, Assignee of George K. Zeigler and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book I. T. O., No. 223, page 84, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, {L. S.} Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. DOWNING, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Hannah Mary Alder, assignee of Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made between Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, and Henry E. Downing, dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861, and recorded 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, in deed book A. C. H., No. 6, page 366, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
B. E. FLETCHER,
5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer John J. Ridgeway, assignee of Lodewyk Sharp, who was assignee of Elias Boudinot, who was assignee as to one moiety of Thomas Bradford, heir-at-law of William Bradford, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, Elias Boudinot and William Bradford and wives to William Franklin, dated 24th November, 1794, recorded 6th March, 1797, in D. B. N. J., No. 64, p. 17, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
B. E. FLETCHER,
5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN E. MOORE and JOSEPH P. ANDREWS, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer J. Pringle Jones of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed reserved by deed Henry Seybert to John R. Moore and Joseph P. Andrews, dated November 2, 1849, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 22, page 419, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES P. WELSH,
5 25 law 2w Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Amos Ellis, assignee of Abraham W. Juvenal, dated 15th September, 1854, and recorded 26th June, 1854, in D. B. T. H. No. 176, page 381, etc., of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, {L. S.} President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
B. E. FLETCHER,
5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L. C., No. 15, pages 309, 310, 311, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI- {L. S.} SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acheson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No. 226, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI- {L. S.} SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGARREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeld, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Rebecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLI- {L. S.} SON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1869, No. 89. In Divorce. SOPHIA BARNED, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRY N. BARNED.

To HENRY N. BARNED, respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 3d day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. R. FLETCHER,
5 26 fstuth4t Attorney for libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM H. FLANAGAN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of S. FLANAGAN and H. B. TATHAM, Assignees, etc., of the said estate, to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, June 6, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 26 fmw 5t L. R. FLETCHER, Auditor.

ELIZABETH M. TILLMAN VS. WILLIAM TILLMAN.
C. C. P. In Divorce. Sept. T., 1868, No. 54. March T., 1869, No 86.

To WILLIAM TILLMAN, Respondent:—

You will please take notice of a rule granted this day on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, personal notice having failed on account of your absence. Returnable SATURDAY, May 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH BALL,
5 17 wf4t* Attorney for Libellant.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

[Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BO

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$30,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
300,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and Other debts due the Company	93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P 'm	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 ..	137,059
	$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	$81,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6 15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3 30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 10 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 15, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	5·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
" " Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Alleghen R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetewn with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—	
Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield	9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations	10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations	6·00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield	6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco	12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·20 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, S 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
10 A. M. train will run to Kennett till otherwise ordered.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·35 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·42 P. M. Sundays 6·42 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER!

The Proprietor of a Beer Saloon Shot Yesterday Afternoon—A Dispute About Rent the Cause of the Shooting—The Ante-Mortem Statement of the Dead Man.

The crack of a rifle and the screams of a woman yesterday afternoon were heard to proceed from the lager beer saloon of John Conrad, No. 2026 North Seventh street. People gathered quickly, entered the saloon, and there found lying on the floor Christian Schaeffer, the proprietor of a saloon next door. He was covered with blood, and it was found that he had been shot through the left breast by a rifle in the hands of Conrad. Dr. S. R. Morris, living at No. 2029 Germantown road, was quickly summoned, and in the meantime the wounded man was carried insensible into his dwelling. The Doctor arrived shortly, and on inspection pronounced the wound fatal. Every restorative was applied, but Mr. Schaeffer rapidly sank, and at eleven o'clock he expired. The ball had passed through the left lung, just grazing the heart, up and out through the left shoulder-blade. It then broke through the window, and buried itself in a sign-post on the sidewalk.

The perpetrator of the deed, Conrad, was the tenant of the dead man. For some time past enmity has existed between him and his landord, arising out of non-payment of rent. Mr. Schaeffer has, on several occasions, been compelled to have recourse to the law for the recovery of his just claim; but in every instance his tenant obtained a stay of execution by giving security for the payment of the rent, which became due monthly.

Early in the present week Mr. Schaeffer again instituted legal proceedings, and on Wednesday Constable James S. Wright affixed to the door of the house occupied as a lager-beer saloon by John Conrad a notice that the furniture and goods of the tenant would be sold for debt. Mrs. Schaeffer, being engaged yesterday afternoon in washing the pavement in front of her own residence, observed that Conrad was not only removing the bill thus affixed, but was cutting and defacing, at the same time, the panel of the door upon which it had been pasted.

To this fact she at once called the attention of her husband, who came out upon the sidewalk and remonstrated with his tenant.

Conrad is said to have replied, "If you will come into the house I will show you something more."

Suspecting nothing worse than the exhibition of some other portion of his property, and never dreaming that it was his own person that was menaced with danger, and perhaps with death, Mr. Schaeffer entered the house, when Mrs. Conrad made her appearance armed with a rifle, and, it is stated, addressed her husband proposing to shoot Mr. Schaeffer.

He is represented as having replied to her, "No, I will shoot him;" whereupon he took the weapon from her hands, and deliberately shot Mr. Schaeffer. The deceased received the attentions alluded to above, and when, in the latter part of the evening, he found his condition hopeless, he sent for Alderman Helms, before whom he made the following statement:—

City of Philadelphia, ss:—Before me, the subscriber, one of the alderman in and for the said city, personally appeared Christian Schaeffer, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he resides at No. 2024 N. Seventh street; that on the afternoon of May 25, 1871, John Conrad, who resides in a house next above, commenced to cut part of the panel of his door, on which had been pasted a constable's bill advertising the sale of his (Conrad's) goods for arrears of rent due deponent; that deponent told him to desist, whereupon his (Conrad's) wife went up stairs and procured a gun, which she handed to her husband; that the said John Conrad took the gun from the hands of his wife and deliberately pointing it at deponent discharged it, thereby inflicting the injuries from which deponent is now suffering; and that deponent makes this statement in the full consciousness that he is in a dangerous condition, the result of the injuries inflicted by the said John Conrad.

His
CHRISTIAN X SCHAEFFER.
mark

The age of the deceased was about forty-two years, and his family consisted of a wife and three children, the youngest being a mere infant.

THE INDIANS.

Their Arrival in the City—Their Habits and Customs.

The delegation from several Indian tribes which has been in Washington for a week or so past on business relating to Indian matters, arrived in this city last evening about six and a half o'clock. This visit to this locality had been agreed upon before they left their homes, and it is peculiarly appropriate, arriving as they do on a peaceful Government mission, and when it is considered that this city, or the village which was its nucleus, was the first to offer peaceful measures to the original possessors of the soil, and grew up under the direct protection of the Indian tribes.

The present delegation is composed of six pure-blooded Indians, by name Little Raven, Powder Face, Bird Chief, Little Robe, Stone Leaf, and Buffalo Good. These are all chiefs, and represent the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Wichita tribes. They represent a population of about four thousand, living mostly in the Indian Territory. They have with them three interpreters, John Smith, Philip McCusker, and Edward Guerie. Mr. Mahlon Stubbs, the Indian Agent, has charge of and travels with the party.

On their arrival they were taken to the Bingham House, and being very tired, went to their rooms about 9 o'clock.

This morning they were up bright and early, and on paying them a visit one of the party was found in the act of putting on a boiled shirt which was to form a part of his half-civilized and half-barbarous costume. Some of the party dress entirely in their aboriginal costume, but the most of them have adopted some article of modern dress in connection with it. Little Raven is arrayed in a black dress suit, but one of the other chiefs has adopted only a black coat, under which is displayed the yellow leather leggings which form a part of the fashionable Chesnut street costume of the Indian country. When attending the President's reception in Washington, some were in their full war dress and had their faces heavily painted, they not considering it etiquette to appear in any other way. In this latter they show themselves apt scholars of the highest school of civilization, at least so far as the President's or anybody else's receptions are concerned.

The party will to-day visit various places of public interest around the city. They will remain for a day or two. A public reception to the red men by the Philadelphians is talked of, but we should think that it would be anything but agreeable to them. They are very reticent, and when surprised by the numerous novel sights which they everywhere see, they do not express it by any sign to the looker-on, but doubtless they talk it over afterwards among themselves.

THE FORTY-FOURTH anniversary of the Sabbath-school of the South Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. Miller Hageman's) took place last evening. The church was beautifully adorned with flowers and evergreens, prominent among which was an arch over the pulpit bearing the words "Our Anniversary." The music was well rendered, and reflects great credit on Miss M. J. Jackson, who had charge of this part of the programme. Rev. Drs. Newton, J. Wheaton Smith, Attwood, Rice, and the pastor made short addresses. The affair passed off very pleasantly, and the children and their friends who were present will not soon forget it.

THE MISSING MAN.—Patrick Gartland, who went out with a fishing party and did not return, and about whom there was a report of "foul play," was found drowned this morning on the New Jersey bank of the Delaware, above Camden. The Coroner has not yet examined the body.

A QUICK RUN.—The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's steamer Juniata, Captain Hoxie, made the run from this port to New Orleans in nine days, having stopped forty hours at Havana in receiving and discharging cargo.

THE GREAT LEASE.

Those Who Favor It and Those Who Do Not.

All that is wanting now to complete the contract which places the united railroad companies of New Jersey under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the ratification of the transfer by the stockholders of the united companies. Copies of the lease were signed yesterday by quite a large number of gentlemen owning stock, among whom we discovered:—

Silas Aldrich,	A. Biddle, as trustee for
Joshua H. County,	Julia W. Biddle,
David Roberts,	G. F. Gales,
Thomas W. Webb,	Samuel L. Bowlby,
George F. Emmons,	George W. Page, administrator,
Louis A. Godey,	J. M. Collin,
Lawrence Lewis, trustee,	William R. Abbey,
Edmund D. Lewis,	Emily Eiselin,
B. F. Hutchins,	S. C. Besson,
Thomas Biddle & Co.,	Thomas M. Cleeman,
Thomas A. Biddle, in trust for sons,	James N. Stone,
A. Biddle,	Edward Troth,
G. F. Fisher,	R. V. Massey.

So far as we are able to learn, the following were the names signed to the lease this morning:—

Charles Stokes, Margaret Lewis, John B. Shearer, Ambrose Smith, David Van Diel, and Prosley Blackiston.

That this proposed transfer does not meet with entire unanimity on the part of the stockholders of the United Companies is not only apparent from the fact that the United Directors accepted the lease by a majority of but two, but also from several public statements by "Many Stockholders," in which they do not hesitate to proclaim that their interests will be sacrificed by its adoption. The most recent statement of this character contains these reasons for their sturdy opposition to the contract:—

First, The proposed lease, as we are advised by counsel, is in no way or manner authorized by the statute law of either New Jersey or Pennsylvania. It is also, if a single stockholder objects, in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. It is therefore invalid, and can vest no legal or equitable right or claim to rent or guaranteed dividends in the lessors, and no valid possessory title in the lessee.

Second. The rent or dividend of ten per cent. per annum stipulated for is an wholly inadequate return or compensation for a transfer of the valuable and highly remunerative works and franchises of the lessors to the lessee. The average net profits of lessors for the decade from 1833 (the first year of operation) to 1842, both inclusive, was 7 85-100 per cent. per annum.

The average of net profits for the decade from 1843 to 1852, both years inclusive, was 12 20 per cent. per annum.

The average of the net profits for the decade from 1853 to 1862, both years inclusive, was 15 80 per cent. per annum.

The average of net profits from 1862 to 1867 (four years) was 16 25 per cent. per annum.

The average of net profits for thirty-eight years, from 1832 to 1870, inclusive (the whole period of the existence of the companies), was 12 08 per cent. per annum.

Then they declare that there can be no reasonable doubt that henceforth the United Companies will be able to earn a net profit per annum of at least 14 38 per cent. on the stock, and, further, that "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now seeks, by means of the proposed lease, to shift its objective seaboard points and its eastern terminus to New York, to the injury and the blighting of every interest of Philadelphia." They say:—

"Furthermore, the proposed lease assigns and transfers to the lessee the absolute possession, control, and disposal (subject only to a legal accountability, in the event of a re-entry, for condition broken, by the lessors), of about thirteen millions of salable real and personal property of the lessors which the lessee will have it in its power (subject to legal accountability) to use and apply, according to its numerous and varied necessities, and at its own option. To enforce such 'legal' accountability, the lessors, deprived of all pecuniary means or resources, save the miserable pittance of $10,000 per annum allowed to keep feebly alive four corporations (now doing a direct business in gross receipts of between nine and ten millions of dollars per annum, and owning a property worth at least sixty millions of dollars), will be nearly, if not wholly, powerless. They will be 'to poor for any to do them reverence,' especially when, by provisoin bestowing on their debtor (the lessee) a bonus of two millions and a quarter of their stock, they shall have admitted 'a strong man armed,' with a host of retainers, within their own dwelling, and given him a foothold within their own stronghold sufficient to thwart, paralyze, or subject their lawful right and remedy."

With these views they conclude their appeal thus:—

"Messrs. Wm H. Gatzmer, President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company; Ashbel Welch, President of the United Companies; Albert W. Markley, Benjamin Fish, Charles Macalester, R. S. Conover, D. S. Gregory, N. Perry, and Martin A. Howell, who voted against the proposed lease in the United Board, together with the Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, who agree in sentiment with their colleagues, five of the aforementioned gentlemen, represent the views or the majority of the Board of Directors of two of the companies (lessors) named in the proposed lease, and may, therefore, with perfect legal and social propriety, protect their respective constituencies, and indirectly those of the other associated and affiliated companies (joined together as lessors in said proposed lease) whenever their respective Boards of Directors can be convened according to their respective charters, irrespectively of the unauthorized action of the United Board (who possess no corporate seal, and are not parties to the said lease) in unseemly and illegally recommending and urging and adoption of said lease by the respective stockholders of the aforementioned several and distinct corporations. We propose hereafter to give you further and apposite information. We earnestly request you not to agree to the proposed lease."

"MANY STOCKHOLDERS."

RUFFIANISM.

A Lawyer Assaulted in His Office by Two Roughs—A Lively Fight.

As Mr. Theodore Oelschlager, attorney-at-law, was sitting in his office yesterday afternoon, two flashily dressed men entered and inquired for Colonel Lechler, the Secretary of the Point Breeze Park Association, and who occupies a part of the same office. They were informed by the lawyer that Colonel Lechler had gone to the races. One of the fellows, it appears, wanted to have some stock transferred, when Mr. Oelschlager informed him again that it could not be done, as all the officers of the association had left.

Without any more ado the fellow then approached the lawyer for the purpose of striking him, when the latter raised a chair to protect himself. A scuffle ensued, and finally the lawyer threw his man to the floor. The villain then endeavored to gouge Mr. Oelschlager's eyes out, but was unsuccessful. Seeing that his friend was being worsted, stranger No. 2 went to his assistance, and both parties left the office. Mr. Oelschlager followed in order to have them arrested, but they succeeded in escaping. The cause of the assault is to Mr. Oelschlager unknown. When we visited the office yesterday we found the lawyer bathing one of his eyes, a gash having been inflicted underneath it, and the furniture of the room in the greatest confusion.

P. O. S. OF A.

The Commandery Convention—Their Deliberations Yesterday and the Programme for To-day.

In addition to matters of business reported in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, the commandery has inaugurated initiatory steps to have the Order fully represented in the Centennial celebration in this city in 1876. It is claimed that this organization should be conceded a proper position in the line, on account of its patriotic deeds and the principles it advocates.

Applications for new charters for commanderies, to be located at Allentown and Harrisburg, were recommended and referred to the Executive Committee for future action.

The convention concluded its business last evening, and this morning the delegates were taken in charge by the Philadelphia Commandery and escorted to the State House and United States Mint. At 11½ o'clock carriages were taken and the party proceeded to Fairmount Park, and from there they intend to make a visit to the Wissahickon. They will return by way of Germantown and Broad street. This afternoon a banquet will be spread in the Union House, Arch street, and in the evening the members will attend the Walnut Street Theatre.

BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.—Mrs. Van Zant is the proprietress of a boarding-house at No. 4018 Lancaster avenue. With her boards a Mr. George Greenwood, and yesterday a man giving the name of Heywood applied for board and was given a bed in Mr. Greenwood's room. This morning about four o'clock the latter gentleman discovered that his room-mate was not about, and he made another discovery, also, to the effect that his suit of clothes and a gold watch and chain had been carried off by the thieving Heywood. The thief is described to be about forty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and about 125 pounds in weight. He has a black moustache, high cheek bones, false teeth, large nose, and his dress consists of a blue coat, black pants, and a low-crowned white hat.

A $2000 FIRE THIS MORNING.—This morning at 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a carpenter shop No. 1623 Salmon street, and communicated to a stable, No. 1625, owned by John O'Brian, and the frame dwellings Nos. 1629 and 1631 Salmon street, owned by Jos. Gamble. The total loss is $2000. During this conflagration Mrs. Munson, residing in No. 1629, was badly burned about the face and arms.

AWAY FROM HOME.—One of Lieutenant Thomas' force yesterday was applied to by a widow, aged twenty-two years, named Eliza Eager, who stated that she is a resident of Indianapolis. She came to this city some time ago to obtain employment, in which effort she failed. Her funds were short, and she had no friends to whom she could apply for relief. She has been sent to her native city.

AN ADVENTUROUS MUTE.—One of the Reserve officers picked up on the streets yesterday a mute, aged thirteen years, named Alfred Van Wick. The boy recently arrived in this city, having run away from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Stevenson, Van Rensselaer county, New York. The lad has been sent to the Almshouse.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—About 11·40 this morning a horse attached to a milk wagon ran away at Charlotte street and Girard avenue, and collided with a cart, throwing out the driver, a man named Brown, and a boy three years of age. Both were slightly injured.

DIED FROM HER INJURIES.—Mary Harris, a middle-aged colored woman, who was yesterday burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, died this morning at her home, No. 3 Fagen court, Eighth street, below Lombard.

PARK GUARD BOAT.—The Park Guard have now a boat stationed on the Schuylkill to ply between the dam and the Wissahickon for police purposes, and also for the arrest of bathers

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Penna 6s	94⅜	100 sh Penna R.	62
$2000 Wilm & R R 7s	94	28 sh Leh Nav St.	37
$5000 H & B Top c.	43¼	116 do.	37
28 sh Cam & Am.	180¾	100 do.	37⅛
1000 do.	180¾	300 do.	37⅛
500 sh Read R.	b60. 58·59	1000 sh Sch Nv.	9
600 do.	s30. 58⅛	100 sh N Cent.	41¾
100 sh 2d & 3d St.	61		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Conspiracy.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The case before the Court to-day was that of Edward Lyons and Charles C. Rhodes, who were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud. The allegation was that Mrs. J. Wagner Jermon, with her own money, purchased in her individual right a property at the southeast corner of Broad and Oxford streets, subject to a first mortgage of $5000, held by the Reliance Mutual Insurance Company. Her husband was indebted to the defendants in $11,000, for which they obtained judgment, but he had no property by which they could make their money. They then purchased this first mortgage from the insurance company, and then instituted proceedings of foreclosure against Mrs. Jermon's house in order to realize their claim against Mr. Jermon, and although the amount of the mortgage, with interest and costs, was frequently tendered them, they constantly refused to accept, but continued their proceedings until they succeeded in having the property sold and purchasing it in.

The case is yet on trial.

SYCOSIS.

A Contagious and Peculiarly Troublesome Disease.

John Jamieson, M. D., to Toronto Leader.

The extract published in your paper, cautioning the public against the prevalesce of contagious sycosis, or barber's itch, was not given a moment too soon. Few but physicians are aware how common this form of cutaneous disease already is in this and surrounding countries. It exists, of course, more or less in all great cities, but it seems to me noteworthy that while passing down a single street—Fifth street—to-day, I noticed no fewer than five distinctly marked cases, two of them being particularly bad. In one case the whitened scales and diseased skin extended from the chin upward by the verge of the whisker to the left eye, threatening to extend to the eyebrow and lashes. The fact that the active principle of the eruption is cryptagamous is the reason of its rapid and but little understood spread. Once in the system its cure is not perhaps difficult, but in most cases demands much attention and care. The introduction of the smallest particle or follicle from a razor to the healthiest chin will communicate the disease, because while the pellicle is irritated the hair is never and never can be cut, microscopically speaking, sufficiently loose to prevent a lodgment. I differ from the opinion expressed in the article you copy in one point—where hot water will not properly cleanse a razor. The water should be boiling and the razor dipped for at least one minute, and then carefully wiped with a soft towel.

The best and most effective plan is, of course, to keep a private razor and all other necessaries for shaving. The fact, however, is that this is but rarely done, and our barbers' shops are, therefore, a very hot-bed of a painful and disgusting cutaneous disease. I might add that, in its worst form, the barber's itch spreads to the arm-pits, and then becomes almost intolerable.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Money was easy at three per cent, as the general rate for call loans, irrespective of the collaterals submitted, with exceptions at two per cent. on Governments. Towards 3 o'clock there was more inquiry from the stock houses, and four per cent. was paid in such instances. Prime commercial paper passes at an average of about five per cent. discount.

"Foreign exchange was dull, but firm, on the basis of 110⅜@110¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 110⅝@110⅝ for sight bills.

"The bullion account of the Bank of England, submitted at the weekly meeting of the directors this morning, showed a gain of £471,000. The discount rate remains unaltered.

"For the Government gold offered for sale to-day there were twenty bids for a total of $6,818,500, at prices ranging from 110·90 to 111·65. The two millions was awarded at 111·60 to 111·65—one leading firm paying 111·65 for a million.

"Before the Government sale gold was feverish between 111¼ and 111⅝, the lower figure being made in anticipation of an extra sale. The competition among bidders had the effect of subsequently strengthening the market at 111⅝.

THE NEW LOAN.

"It transpired to-day that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have, on the part of themselves and a combination of home and foreign brankers, tendered a bill to Mr. Boutwell for the balance of $200,000,000 of new five per cent. bonds, which will remain unsold on the first of June next. The conditions of the application are such as to hold Mr. Boutwell to a policy of selling the remainder of the five per cents only in combination with the four and a half and four per cents. It is represented that the Secretary of the Treasury is deliberating over the proposal, but will probably accept it, as it makes an immediate market for about $130,000,000 more of the new loan. His hesitation is due to the fact that he apprehends a charge of unfairness from the public should he give this powerful combination a monopoly of so large an amount of the favorite class of the bonds, especially as the disposal of the other five per cents would be more difficult in view of the compulsory subscription to equal allotments of the four and a half and four per cents.

"The Government list was steady, but shared the intense dulness prevailing throughout Wall street."

—Colonel S. C. Porter, of Cleveland, and Orrin J. Porter, of Hudson, Ohio, brothers, who had always been much attached to each other, died suddenly at the same hour a few days ago. Their symyathy and temperament must have been something like Fabian and Louis dei Franchi's.

—During his European trip the Rev. Robert Collyer will, it is said, visit his old home in Yorkshire, to procure materials for a fresh lecture, entitled "New Old England."

THIRD EDITION

WESTERN RAILWAY OPENING.

Destructive Fires.

Later from Europe.

The Communists Hemmed In.

Fresh Outrages Reported.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

PARIS, May 26.

The Louvre Collections.

The collections in the Louvre are all saved except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library and Grand Livree are safe.

The Positions Held by the Rebels.

The insurgents still hold Rercy, the Place de la Bastile, Belleville, and Menilmontant. The Government troops have captured the Mazas Prison and the Lyons and Orleans Railroad stations.

The Hostages

held by the insurgents in Mazas had been transferred to the prison of La Roquette.

Fort d'Issy Blown Up.

The insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort d'Issy. The Government forces are now attacking the Place Bastile.

At noon to-day

A Furious Battle is in Progress

near Pantin.

The Entry into Berlin.

BERLIN, May 26.—The *Spener Gazette* announces that the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin will take place on the 16th of June, and the 18th will be observed by thanksgiving throughout the empire.

English Parliament.

LONDON, May 26.—In the House of Commons last night an amendment offered by the Opposition to the Army Regulation bill, and intended to kill the bill, was rejected by 16 majority.

Mr. Gladstone announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess to-day (Friday).

Epsom Races.

LONDON, May 26.—The great race for the Oaks stakes for fillies came off at Epsom to-day, with the following result:—Baron Rothschild's Hannah first, Mr. Naylor's Noblesse second, and Mr. Briggs' Hopvine third. Nine horses ran. The betting before the race was three to two against the winner.

MANCHESTER, May 25—3 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics are dull.

Ship News.

Steamship Columbia, from New York, touched at Moville to-day.

To-day's Quotations.

LONDON, May 26—2 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93⅜ for both. American securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—2 P. M.—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d., for new red Western spring; 11s. 5d. for red winter. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 50,000 quarters; American, 35,000. Corn, 33s. 3d. for new. Lard, 49s.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 26—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛, and for account 93⅛@93⅜. Bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

LONDON, May 26—4·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d.; Sugar, 36s.@36s. 6d. on the spot.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7⅝d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Stock of cotton afloat, 480,000; American, 250,000. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, at 7 11-16d. for middlings. Refined Petroleum, 17½d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Foster Sentenced to be Hanged.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded to its utmost this morning to witness the closing scene in the Foster trial. The prisoner and his counsel held a long consultation before the formal opening of the court. Mrs. Foster, wife of the prisoner, was not present. District Attorney Garvin moved that the court pass the sentence of the law on the prisoner.

Judge Steuart said he would not submit the motion for an arrest of judgment, but after judgment he would sue out a writ of error. Mr. Vanderpool, clerk, asked Foster what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Foster, deeply affected, only said he did not intend the murder of Putnam.

Judge Cardozo said he didn't wish to say anything to hurt the prisoner's feelings; he had had patient trial by an intelligent jury, most of his own selection, but the case was too clear to come to any other conclusion than the one arrived at. They recommended him to mercy, but that recommendation was for a higher tribunal to consider. He could hold out no hope whatever to him of a commutation of the sentence, and he should be prepared to meet his awful doom. The sentence of court was that he should be taken to the place from which he came, and on the 14th of July next there be hanged by the neck until dead. The prisoner was given into the custody of the sheriff, and the court adjourned.

Prize-Fighters Committed.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Edwards and Collins, prize-fighters, were committed by Justice Dowling, in default of $5000 bail, at the Tombs Police Court this morning, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Good Templars.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The delegation of Good Templars, which have been in session in Baltimore, reached this city to-day, and paid their respects to the President, Secretary Boutwell, the Attorney-General, and other prominent officials.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, May 26.—A fire this morning in Highland district destroyed the fish-curing establishment of John Curtis and partly consumed R. Train's oakum factory. Loss, $10,000; mostly insured.

Obtaining Goods Fraudulently.

BOSTON, May 26.—The jury in the case of Frederick Lockwood, tried for fraudulently obtaining some $10,000 worth of cotton held by the Boylston Bank, rendered a verdict of guilty. At the previous trial the jury disagreed.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION.

Great Fires in the Woods.

The Fishery Question.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Health of the Vice-President.

The Treaty Investigation.

International Money Orders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Great Fires Raging.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The country around Ottawa is threatened with a repetition of the terrible fire of last year. The whole country side around Pembroke, Chelsea, Buckingham, and Gatineall Point is filled with dense clouds of smoke, and the fire is spreading rapidly.

Professor Bernard,

of the High Commission, is in town, a guest of Sir John McDonald.

The Bermuda Fleet.

HALIFAX, May 26.—The flagship Royal Alfred, from Bermuda, with Admiral Fanshaw, has arrived. The rest of the fleet is expected soon; also, the British flying squadron.

The Fishery Question.

The opposition journals are urging the Government to convene the Legislature in order that the treaty of Washington as bearing upon the fisheries may be discussed.

Ship News.

The German bark Courier and the English bark Merrington arrived last evening, forty-six days from Liverpool. They left together, and parted company soon; met again eight days ago, and kept in sight until they reached this port.

Editors Drowned.

MONTREAL, May 26.—George Spaight and A. Lodge, the former sub-editor and the latter night-editor of the *Gazette*, were drowned yesterday, while boating.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Vice-President Colfax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Colfax is slowly improving. He was more comfortable last night.

The Weather

is intensely warm.

The Senate discussed the resolution to

Discharge White and Ramsdell,

but it was not acted on, when the Senate went into executive session. The business will be finished to-day. The testimony of twenty witnesses before the investigating committee was ordered to be printed.

International Money Orders.

Special Commissioner McDonald, appointed by the Postmaster-General, has gone to London and Berlin to negotiate for an international money order system between these countries.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Lieutenant Commander William T. Sampson, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Master William S. Cowles is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the same duty; Second Lieutenant William S. Johnson, 24th Infantry, incapacitated for active service by reason of a gunshot wound received in action at Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 18, 1863, is retired with the full rank of captain, mounted.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 26—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has continued to fall slowly on the Pacific coast, and has begun to fall at the Rocky Mountain Station. The area of lowest pressure is now to the north of Maine. The highest pressure is in North and South Carolina. The temperature has risen from Lake Erie to Maine. Threatening weather, with light rains, has prevailed from New Hampshire to Lake Erie and Michigan and Northern Illinois. Clear weather continues from Georgia to New Jersey.

Probabilities.—The weather will probably continue cloudy and threatening in New England, and clear and warm from the Ohio Valley to the Atlantic coast.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fight with River Thieves.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A gang of eight river thieves made their appearance near the New Jersey Central Railroad depot this morning, and were just about to begin operations when a private watchman detected them and badly wounded one of the thieves with a revolver. The rogues escaped.

Journalist Recovering.

A. D. Munson, a journalist, who had a severe stroke of paralysis a few days ago, is now slowly recovering.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The National Insurance Convention

to-day resolved that no portion of the taxes levied upon premiums in one State should be charged to or imposed upon the policy-holders residing in another State.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Opening.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday to Grand river, Indian Territory, and an excursion party has been over it. The grading has progressed twenty miles beyond Grand river, and the laying is pushed vigorously.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 26.—Captain Francis W. Parker, of Detroit, recently of the editorial staff of the Detroit *Tribune*, died at Monroe yesterday, aged 36.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 16½c. Flour dull; State, $5·60@6·80; Ohio, $6·25@6·90; Western, $5·60@7·15; and Southern, $6·74@9. Wheat easier. Corn dull; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats dull; Western, 66@68½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard, 9½@11c. Whisky, 93c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—The ballots in this city were counted this morning, and show that the Conservatives have carried the city by 170 majority and elected 26 out of 30 Councilmen. Two of the Conservative Councilmen were also voted for by Republicans.

In Lynchburg the Conservatives carried the city. Petersburg is not counted yet.

In Norfolk the Conservatives carried the Council. Twenty townships heard from show no material political changes.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26.—The Conservatives carried three of the four wards of the city. The Conservative majority in the city is 46.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Miners Returned to Work.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 26.—The men in employ of the Pittston and Elmira Company, Damar Bawkley and Butler coal companies have resolved to resume work at the same terms given by the Pennsylvania company to their men, as soon as the operators will permit them to enter the mines. The only shaft remaining idle in this place is that of Alva Tompkins, and resumption will probably take place on or before Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Albany, N. Y.	30·24	73	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Augusta, Ga.	30·18	77	W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Baltimore.	29·96	72	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Boston.	30·03	60	N. E.	5	Gentle.	l. rain
Buffalo	...	72	S. W.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Burlington, Vt.	30·16	69	W.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Cape May	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Cairo	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	30·30	74	N. E.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Cheyenne.	29·71	43	.....	..	.....	Clear
Chicago.	30·13	64	S.	2	V. gent.	l. rain
Cincinnati.	30·23	75	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Cleveland	30·19	66	N. W.	6	Gentle.	l. rain
Corinne, Utah	29·21	52	N.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Davenport.	30·07	66	.....	..	.....	l. rain
Detroit	30·07	65	S. W.	2	V. gent.	l. rain
Duluth.	30·02	68	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Escanaba, Mich.	29·99	58	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Fort Benton, M T	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Galveston	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Gr'd Haven, Mich	30·12	69	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Indianapolis.	30·15	76	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Jackson, Miss.	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Key West, Fla.	30·08	81	N.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Knoxville.	30·31	65	N. E.	2	V. gent.	.....
Lake City, Fla.	30·22	73	S. E.	3	V. gent.	Cloud
Leavenworth, K.	29·96	64	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Louisville, Ky.	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Lynchburg	30·28	75	.....	..	.....	Clear
Marquette, Mich.	29·97	67	W.	24	V. brisk	Clear
Memphis	30·18	77	S. E.	3	Gentle.	Cloud
Milwaukee	30·14	66	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Mobile.	30·21	74	E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Mongomery, Ala.	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Mt. Washington.	30·01	47	S. W.	69	Gale.	Cloud
Nashville.	30·30	74	E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
New London.	30·01	70	S. W.	1	.....	Fair
New Orleans	30·13	77	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
New York.	30·10	69	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Norfolk.	30·32	73	S. W.	16	Brisk.	Clear
Omaha	30·07	60	N. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Oswego.	29·99	66	W.	7	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia.	30·10	78	S. W.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Portland Me.	29·85	68	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Portland, Oregon	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
Rochester	30·06	67	W.	6	Gentle.	l. rain
San Diego, Cal.	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
San Francisco.	29·82	54	S. W.	3	V. gent.	Cloud
Santa Fe, N. M.	...	...	.....	..	.....